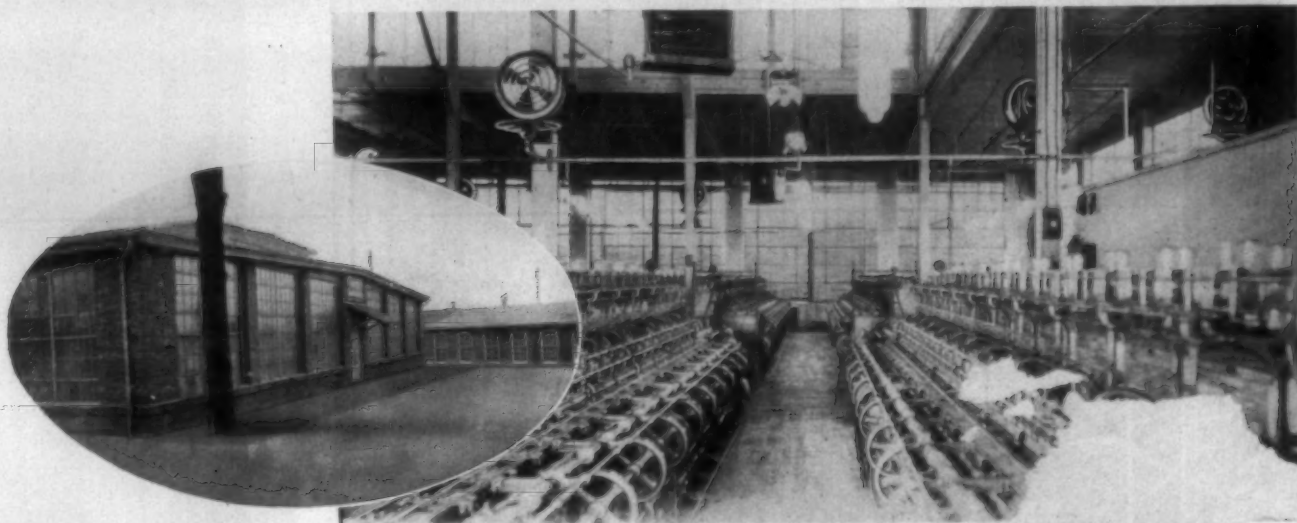


# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 38

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 12, 1930

No. 15



## Bahnson Improves Quality at

### Ruth Hosiery Mills

#### RUTH HOSIERY MILLS

*Manufacturers of Light Silk Hosiery*  
DURHAM, N. C.

April 5, 1930

The Bahnson Company,  
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Gentlemen:

This is to advise that we installed your Humidifiers in our knitting room last year and have found them entirely satisfactory in every respect.

They have greatly improved the quality of our work and we think them a good investment.

Yours very truly,

*W. B. Bahnson*  
RUTH HOSIERY MILLS

XJB/e

Bahnson Humidifiers have been installed in the Ruth Hosiery Mills where they have assisted in improving the quality of the knitted product to a profitable degree.

In knitting mills as well as cotton mills these Bahnson units are not only paying for themselves but are also *adding to profits* by improving quality—cutting expenses by bettering working conditions.

Knitting mill managers should investigate the wonderful possibilities of **The Key to Production** -- Bahnson Humidifiers. So simple in themselves, easy to install. They operate independently and require little attention.

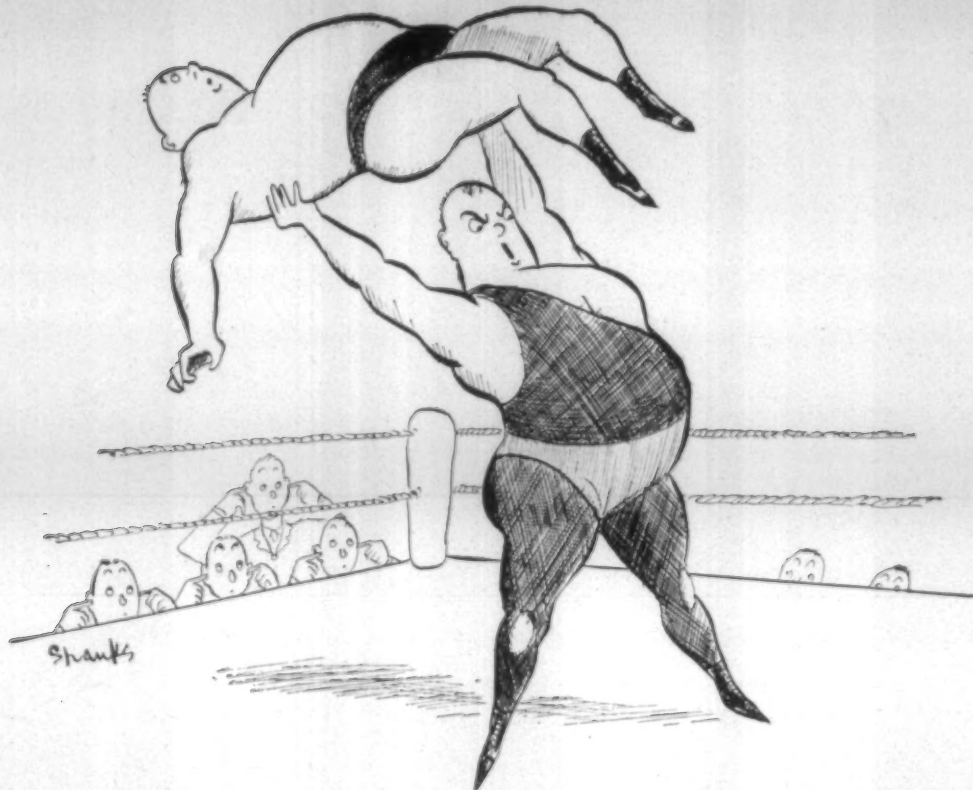
*Write for information or consultation.*

### THE BAHNSON COMPANY

HUMIDIFICATION ENGINEERS

WINSTON-SALEM  
NEW YORK OFFICE,

N. C.  
93 WORTH ST.



## *The new Graton & Knight 50 Picker can take it*

**S**TANDING UP under punishment is one of those things Graton & Knight 50 Leather Loop Pickers are noted for. When they get a chance to show their real stamina under the toughest conditions, they prove their superiority.

In fact, tests under real working conditions in textile mills have proved that these new Graton & Knight 50 Pickers save at least one-half their installation cost,

and wear three to four times longer.

They are scientifically designed for their specific job. They are absolutely accurate in size—they need no cutting or trimming. The point hole is exactly right in depth, position and size. These features combined with first-grade materials and real, honest workmanship produce Pickers of the type that can stand up and take punishment under any conditions.

### OTHER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Leather Transmission Belting  
Rubber Transmission, Conveyor  
and Elevator Belting  
Mechanical Rubber Goods  
Lace Leather  
Round Belting  
Belt Cements and Dressings  
Leather Pickers  
Lugs and other Loom Straps  
Woven Textile Lug Straps  
Textile Aprons  
Leather Link "V" Belting

**Graton & Knight Company**  
Worcester, Mass.

GRATON  
&  
KNIGHT

# LOOMINARIES OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY



**CHENEY  
SILKS  
CHENEY BROTHERS  
MANUFACTURERS**

June 24, 1929.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works,  
Worcester, Mass.

Gentlemen:

Last winter you were kind enough to allow us to send all of our loom fixers, in small groups, to inspect your loom works and also the small mill operating in Worcester where some of your looms are being given a practical test.

We have had very good results indeed from these visits, and hope very much that you will allow us to repeat them next winter. Our loom fixers have exhibited increased interest in their work. We have had from them very many more suggestions for improvement of mechanical devices, with the consequent increase in quality from the looms.

With renewed thanks to your company for allowing us to make these visits, we beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

CHENEY BROTHERS

*Robert Cheney*

when 4 important  
concerns agree ....  
why don't you come to  
Worcester  
?



**WILLIAM SKINNER & SONS**

SKINNER'S SILKS, SATINS, CREPES  
"Lead for the House in the East"

HOLYOKE, MASS.

June 6th 1929.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works,  
Worcester,  
Massachusetts.

Attention of Mr. Verry:

Dear Mr. Verry:

The reactions to our trip to Worcester are so many and so favorable, we want to pass along to you our many thanks for such an educational and delightful day. You have awakened latent qualities which we never knew some of the men possessed, and new ideas are generating. We know that Crompton & Knowles Looms are in friendlier and more understanding hands.

Thank you again for giving our associates such a successful day.

Yours very truly,

*William H. H. H.*

**The Schwarzenbach Huber Co.**  
23rd St. & Bergentine Ave.  
Union City, N. J.

March 6th, 1929.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works,  
Worcester, Mass.

Dear Mr. Verry:

It has been my intention for a long time to tell you how much we appreciated the pleasant visit had with you and I want you to know that we shall gladly reciprocate at any time you may come down this way.

At the same time I wish to advise that we have given the matter of making time studies in our various mills careful consideration and it has also been discussed with our executive office. I will be able to give you a definite answer on this matter about the beginning of May.

Again thanking you for the hospitality extended us while on our visit, I am,

Yours very truly,

THE SCHWARZENBACH HUBER COMPANY  
DEPARTMENT OF PRODUCTION CONTROL

*Huber*  
Manager.

**Rossell & Co. Inc.**  
22 East 34 St.  
19 East 33 St.  
New York

February 9th, 1929

am Works,

Attention: Mr. Irving S. Verry

My dear Mr. Verry:

Herewith I again beg to thank you for your very kind hospitality.

I also wish to repeat that we are intensely interested in the modifications of your loom construction as outlined by you, and trust that you will be able to carry them out in the near future.

Our last visit has continued me that it is most important for our organization to keep in closer touch with you. I feel that a closer contact is bound to bring out mutually satisfactory results. We are, therefore, looking forward with interest, and with impatience to further reports from you.

me.

In the meantime, I beg you to believe

Very respectfully yours

*M. L. Rossell*

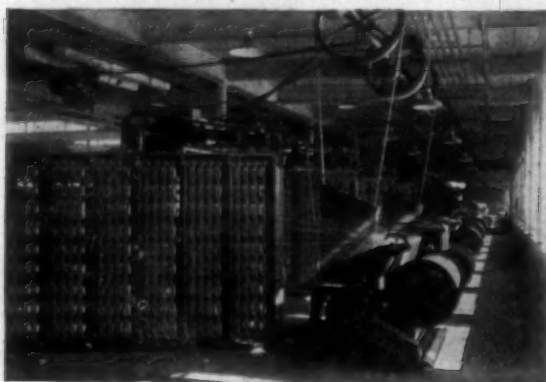
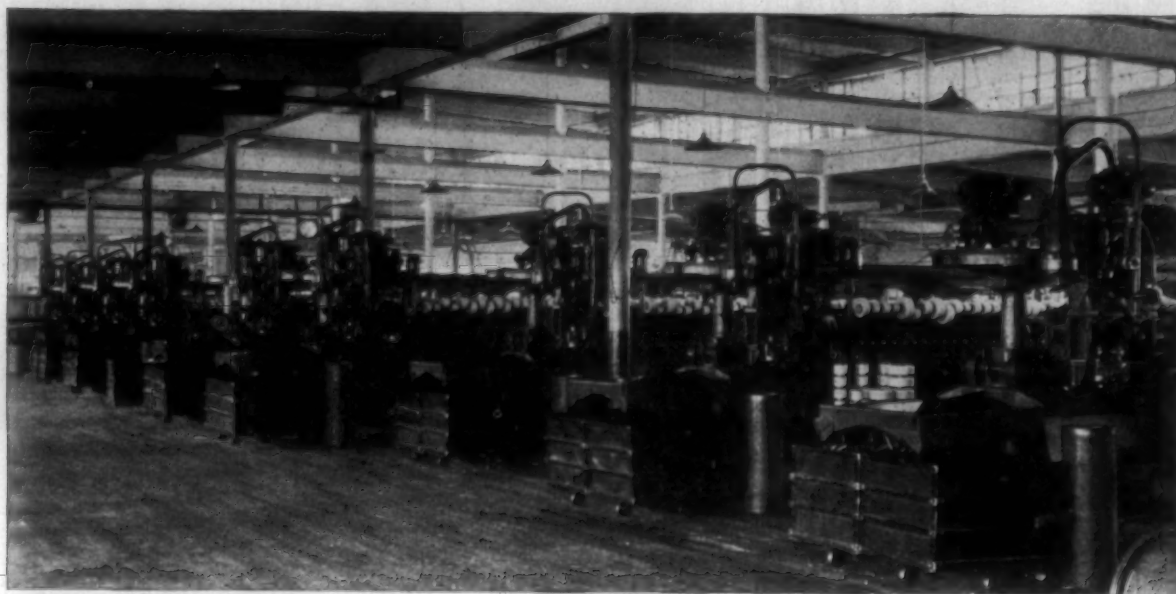
## CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS

WORCESTER, MASS.

PROVIDENCE, R.I.    PHILADELPHIA, PA.    ALLENTOWN, PA.    PATERSON, N.J.  
S. B. ALEXANDER, SOUTHERN MANAGER    -    -    -    CHARLOTTE, N.C.



“EVERY KNOT A WEAVER’S KNOT”



# FISK

of NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

*New England Mill is a  
Satisfied User*

NINE Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers and nine High Speed Warpers are to be found in the spooling and warping room of this prominent New England cord fabric mill. These machines are used by Fisk in order to obtain better tire cord with lower spooling and warping costs. Barber-Colman machines wind the tire yarn at high speed and low tension, producing the desired results. "Fisk of New Bedford" is added to our list of Satisfied Users.

ILLUSTRATIONS: TOP, the battery of nine Automatic Spoolers; MIDDLE, looking down the warper aisle; BOTTOM, the mill of the Fisk Rubber Company at New Bedford, Mass.

## BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

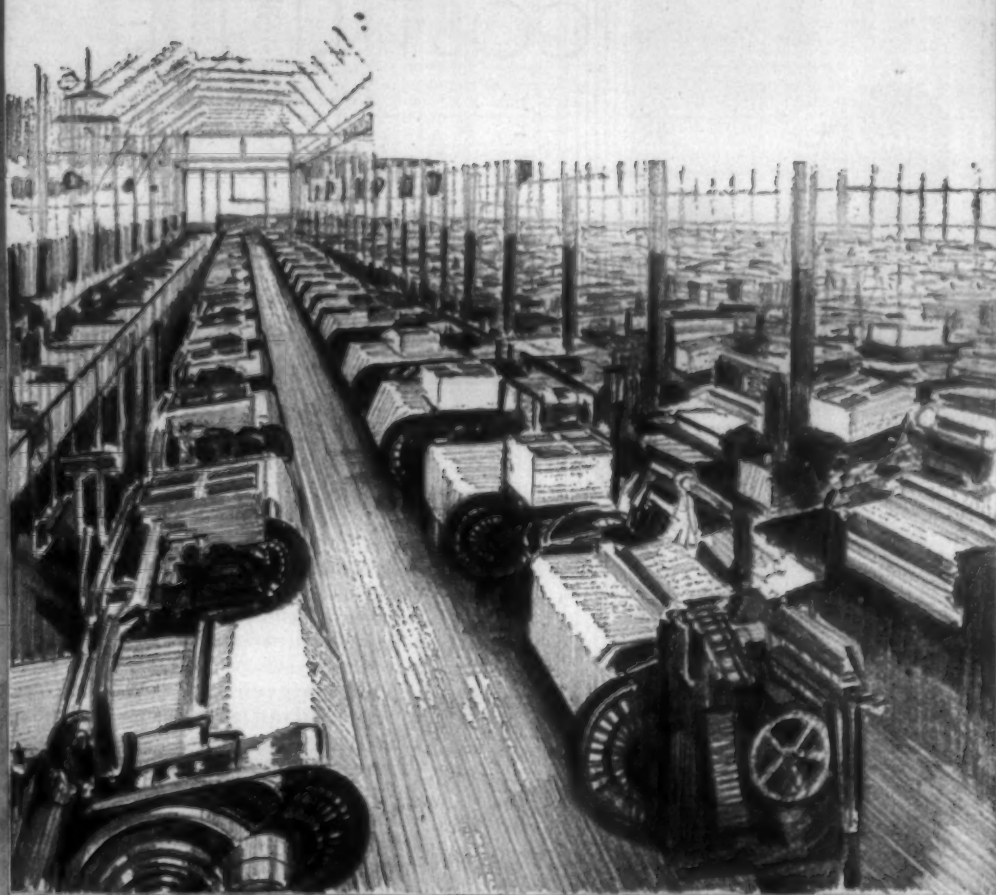
*General Offices and Plant*

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

GREENVILLE, S. C.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.





## There is a Perpetual Threshold to profit

FOR some establishments in every field of industry the door to profitable operation seems ever open. Actually it is kept open.

The principal executives take frequent counsel with the Engineer that they may have constantly a vista of their productive equipment, as a guide to the replacing of machines that are in the shadow of obsolescence with better ones and adjusting to these, new methods that compound the improvement.

**J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY**  
Engineers

Greenville

South Carolina



# HUMIDIFIERS COST LITTLE TO OPERATE



A NEW ENGLAND mill of 50,000 spindles, with looms to balance, called in the AMCO engineering sales staff. Our survey showed that 160 heads would meet their humidifying requirements.

The Mill Men were air-minded. They recognized the need for modern humidifying equipment but they were also hard-hearted business men.

"What", they asked, "will this system of 160 heads cost to operate?"

## Operating costs only \$1.29 an hour

For full, maximum capacity, which is seldom realized, we recommended two men at 40c an hour. The mechanical equipment included one 40 h. p. motor for driving the pump, 20 h. p. for the motors in the heads, and a two and one-half h. p. motor for the control compressor, or a total of 65 h. p.

At  $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per horse-power-hour, the average rate in New England, power costs totaled 49 cents an hour when operating at full capacity. Plus 80c for labor, the operating costs per hour for this 50,000 spindle mill figure but \$1.29.

Improved results in the finished product, with greatly reduced fly and improved sliver, also reduced inspection cost.

## Get an air-doctor's survey

If you have trouble in the roving, the yarn, the weaving, the finished goods or the goods after shipment, our engineering staff of experienced air-doctors can show you how to eliminate the trouble and how to have a sweet-running plant ever after, with improved working conditions as a bonus.

AMCO humidity engineers make a written survey of your humidification needs, without cost or obligation. Write for case examples of their work.

*This newly designed Amco Humidity Control automatically regulates and controls humidity in Textile and other mills without using wet or dry bulb actuated devices. Thousands in field service attest its splendid and satisfactory performance.*



## AMERICAN MOISTENING CO. Humidifying Devices

*Air Doctors Since 1888*

EXECUTIVE OFFICES  
313 West Exchange Street,  
Providence, R. I.

CANADIAN AGENTS  
Ross Whitehead & Co., Ltd.  
1111 Beaver Hall Hill  
Montreal, P. Q., Canada

SALES OFFICES  
Boston, Mass. Atlanta, Ga.  
Charlotte, N. C. Greenville, S. C.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 38

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 12, 1930

No. 15

## Measuring Textiles \*

By W. F. Edwards, Director of Laboratories, U. S. Testing Co.

**P**ROCESSES of manufacturing yarns and fabrics from textile fibres were probably known before written recorded history in every part of the earth where silk, cotton or wool were found. I do not know of any record to indicate that the physical properties of these yarns and fabrics were defined up to very recent times. Quality was judged as a result of long experience which was passed along from father to son or from mother to daughter, and became more or less cumulative and ripened and developed an experienced artisan who was jealous of his art and wished it retained within his family and its descendants as a more or less specialized and secret thing.

There was no motive for a knowledge of physical properties that could not be obtained by organoleptic tests such, for example, as getting a rough idea of strength by tactile and muscular senses—a method of guessing that has come down to the present time. This guessing of strength is of value in the hands of persons experienced in handling light yarns and fabrics for the purpose of roughly indicating relative strengths but cannot result in safe numerical values.

This condition of measuring physical properties of yarns and fabrics may be said without serious error to have continued without much improvement until the beginning of the present century notwithstanding that the processes of manufacturing textile yarns and fabrics had undergone profound changes, especially in regard to machinery and speed.

### Motives for Measuring

The two most common motives for measuring quantities or properties are those of detecting fraudulent practices and of determining factors of safety. The latter has been a prominent incentive to measuring physical properties of textile yarns and fabrics so as to give numerical values to the properties in terms of defined units in order that reliable comparisons can be made.

The factor of safety motive in the development of standardized tests on textile yarns and fabrics has been the means of developing tensile tests and other strength tests to a point where they may be considered reliable and sufficient for most practical purposes as a measure of the factor of safety of such mechanical fabrics, mostly made from cotton, as are used in the construction of automobile tires, rubber and fabric belting, rubber water, steam and air hose and a great variety of rubber goods whose strength is mainly dependant on cotton

fabrics, bags for sugar, cement, fertilizers and various other commercial products requiring bag-like containers, airplane cloth, boling cloth, balloon cloth, etc.

### D-13 Organized

Interest in this factor of safety became widespread and intense enough so that the American Society for Testing Materials in the year 1915 authorized a Standing Committee, D-13, on Textile Materials, notwithstanding that there were probably a majority of the members of the society who were not convinced that textile materials belonged in the scope of the activities of the society; that, it was not altogether clear to them that textile materials could be classed as engineering materials. The name of the society does not contain the word "engineering," but its charter states that: "The corporation is formed for the promotion of knowledge of engineering materials and the standardization of Specifications and methods of testing."

Committee D-13 was organized at once and devoted its early efforts to the standardization of methods of testing, which resulted in the year 1915 in the publication of tentative general methods for testing cotton fabrics, which included thread count, weight, thickness, strength by both the strip and grab method (with illustrations showing how to cut the samples from the fabric) and gave a definition of moisture.

### Early Tentative Standards

This tentative standard was revised in 1916 and three tentative tests on cotton fabrics used for different purposes were published. The three new tentative tests were: (1) Tentative Tests for Automobile Tire Fabrics; (2) Tentative Tests for Cotton Fabrics for use in Hose, Belting and Similar Articles, and (3) Tentative Tests for Cotton Fabrics for use in Bags and Bagging Material.

These four tentative methods formed a very good starting point for comparisons. Tensile strength comparisons soon discovered many discrepancies that could not be accounted for by any probable variations in the samples used. It was found that samples from the same roll of very excellent fabrics would often give quite different tensile strengths in different laboratories or even in the same laboratory on the same machine.

Those discrepancies led to investigations at the Bureau of Standards at Washington, D. C., the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and various other places, and resulted in a number of published reports which in turn led to further investigation and other published reports.

It was shown that machines of the same type and different capacities might give discordant results if

\*Extracts from address before the National Textile Meeting of the A. S. M. E., Boston, Mass.



tests resulted in values coming outside of certain limited ranges of values for two different machines; that speed of separation of jaws on the same machine resulted in different values for the test; that the length of specimen between jaws at starting made a difference in the results obtained; that the moisture content of the specimen affected the results obtained to a very considerable extent; that tests made by the strip method could not be compared with results of the grab method; that tests made by a grab method with one-inch jaws could not be compared with tests made by the one by two-inch jaws grab method, and other less harmful discrepancies were found.

#### Discrepancies Result in Standard Methods

A study of these discrepancies in the tensile strength tests resulted in the adoption of Standard General Methods of Testing Cotton Fabrics in 1920 and in a proposed Tentative Standard Specification for Textile Testing Machines also in 1920. The first was adopted after two revisions in 1927 with its name changed to Standard General Methods of Testing Woven Textile Fabrics. It had been found that the method used for cotton woven fabrics were quite generally satisfactory for practical purposes when applied to other woven textile fabrics. The second was also adopted in 1927 in a somewhat revised form. Meanwhile, the three tentative tests for cotton fabrics used in automobile tires, in hose and belting and in bags and bagging material were apparently forgotten, but some 20 or more other standards either as proposed tentative standards or adopted standards had been published, embracing a variety of textile materials as indicated by the titles, a few of which follow as illustrative, including two or three published later than 1927: Standard Specifications for Tolerances and Test Methods, (a) for Cotton Yarns, Single and plied, (b) for Electrical Cotton Yarns, (c) for Cotton Sewing Treads, (d) for 23-5-3 carded American Tire Cord, (e) for Electrical Silk and Cotton Tapes, (f) for Asbestos Yarns. Tentative Standard Specifications for Tolerances and Test Methods; (a) for Rayon, (b) for Knit Goods, (c) for Cuban (jute) Sugar Bags, (d) for Asbestos Tape for Electrical Purposes.

These standards and tentative standards indicate that much has been done to give confidence in standardized tests on textile materials, but the practice of using them as a part of the specification in buying and selling contracts was not so general as one could wish.

There are several possible partial explanations for the lack of use of these standards, a few of which may be worth brief discussion as throwing light on the present status of measuring physical properties of textiles.

#### Explain Lack of Use of Standards

The usual inertia in taking on new ways is doubtless one partial explanation which in this case is emphasized by the fact that many laboratories in the larger units of the industries had been using methods of their own for several years and had accumulated data that was working out well enough so that naturally there was hesitation to go over to a standardized method the relation of the numerical results of which to those with which they were familiar were unknown. How far-reaching this could be is well illustrated by a manufacturer who makes large quantities of a mechanical cotton fabric. He complained to me that he was selling and manufacturing this fabric to fourteen specifications more or less alike, but the relations of which were not well enough known, but that he felt that he must fortify himself by making a portion of the tests for each of the specifications in a somewhat modified way.

That the specifications usually involve tensile strength tests is another quite probable partial explanation of sufficient importance to require further elucidation.

The most troublesome condition of the tensile strength test on textile yarns and fabrics is the standard moisture condition of the samples at the time of test. This moisture condition must be the same in the buyer and seller laboratories if concordant results are to be obtained. A sample of cotton fabric, for example, tested under ordinary atmospheric conditions on a humid day in a Southern mill in winter may show in the buyer's Chicago laboratory on a cold winter morning a variation of ten to forty or even more per cent. The Southern mill laboratory may show a result higher than would be found under the standard moisture condition and the Chicago laboratory might show a result much lower would be found under standard moisture conditions.

#### Four Substitutes for Testing Room

The most common way to produce the standard moisture content is that of exposing the samples from one to four hours, depending on the character of the samples from one to four hours, depending on the character of the samples in a standard atmosphere. The production and maintenance of this standard atmosphere at a reasonable cost in a room large enough to be used as a testing laboratory has been considered by many prohibitive. Four substitutes have been proposed for the testing room with constant standard atmosphere, but so far no one of them has attained a confidence that has led to its substitution for the test in a room with standard atmosphere for practical purposes.

One substitute method is that of making the tensile strength in a comparatively small cabinet in which both the test samples and the testing machine are placed. The operator manipulates the samples and machine by suitable devices from the outside. This method has been perfected to a point such that it is very competent for experimental purposes but is not practical for mills or laboratories making a large number of routine tests daily.

A second substitute method is that of making the tensile strength test on the sample "as is," drying the sample immediately to determine its actual moisture content at the time of test and computing by correction formulae the strength of the sample for its condition in equilibrium with the standard atmosphere. Correction formulae have been worked out for a variety of cotton fabrics, but so far do not seem to have gained sufficient following to be brought into general use.

A third substitute method is that of making the tensile tests on all yarns and fabrics in a completely dry state. This seems very simple, but when put into operation it is discovered that it is very difficult to take the dried sample from the drying oven and place it in the jaws of the machine and make the break without a considerable regain of moisture during the test. It also leads to undue haste in placing the samples in the jaws of the machine which may lead to improper results.

A fourth substitute method is that of making the tensile tests on all yarns and fabrics in a completely wet state. This is easy to carry out, but so far there is not enough data to show that it is practical.

#### Want "Fool-Proof" Methods

Still another partial explanation is the quest for better method, that is, more fool-proof or more scientific and accurate methods than those of the proposed

(Continued on Page 32)

# EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

By Floyd Parsons

## Dreams Come True

**T**HINGS that yesterday were mere prophecies have become realities. Motor cars with 16 cylinders and others with front drives are traveling our streets. Music has become visible as well as audible. Signal systems operate day and night without human aid. Robots direct traffic, camera shutters divide seconds into billionths, news is flashed instantly by teletype, and clever mechanical contraptions are performing veritable miracles even to taking the place of a human larynx and restoring a lost voice.

We were not sure a few years ago that automobile tunnels could be properly ventilated; that gas could be carried with economy a thousand miles through pipes; that weather hazards in aviation could be conquered; that invisible light waves could be made to serve business and industry in a hundred ways; that the use of electricity could be increased 400 per cent; and that the public's pride in war and armaments could be abated so quickly. But the fact is that these and countless other accomplishments have either been consummated or made certain of early realization.

Will tomorrow be a similar era of dreams come true? In what directions will our advances be made? What radical changes will take place in the handling of crime, education, city development, antiquated legal machinery, unnecessary noises, conservation of resources, safety of life, and particularly in the matter of new industries which must be speedily created to dispel unemployment?

Those who are first able to discover a new trend and then capitalize it, are the ones who generally profit most from their efforts in business. The whole history of industry shows an unending series of costly mistakes on the part of leaders respecting the permanent importance of changes in public desires or tendencies.

The campaign against noise is gaining strength. Before long this fight to remove needless din will get sufficient popular support to inaugurate remedial legislation. How many existing practices will be seriously affected? We are coming to a shorter working week, to the use of the talkies in the wide field of commerce, to the beautifying of our cities and highways, and to the production of dozens of new foods and new metals. How will these things affect various lines of enterprise? Such are the questions that each person in business today must be continually asking himself.

The coal industry faces disaster as a result of its unfortunate and long-continued complacency in the face of serious threats to its prosperity. The mine owners did practically nothing to safeguard their markets at the moment when it first became evident that one pound of coal would soon be doing the work of two pounds. The coal operators are still hopefully waiting for the curve of consumption to again turn upward.

Right now our railroads are not enjoying a growth comparable with the average growth of the country. Highway and pipe-line transport of merchandise and fuel are bringing the carriers increased competition. The proposed rapid opening of new airways and waterways points to a further serious diversion of railway traffic. All of which presents the managements of our transportation systems with an urgent problem.

This same line of thought touches every department of American industry. Increasing the life of rubber

tires made it necessary to find new uses for rubber. The success that has attended the introduction of talking pictures is causing the owners of legitimate theaters and the producers of plays to rapidly revise their estimates of this new competition. The musicians have ceased to take lightly the idea of canned music. The natural and artificial ice companies have at last awakened to the true import of the mechanical refrigerator.

Dozens of products that were either grown or mined a few years ago have been largely supplanted by synthetic materials. In every such case, larger losses have resulted to business than would have come if there had been a greater show of foresight and ingenuity in meeting changed conditions. New beliefs and new ideas, fostered by only a few people, soon grow into mass movements that sweep aside all opposition.

Someone says, "Let's beautify our environment." If the idea takes hold, we soon find a growing sentiment that may result in the arbitrary abolishment of billboards and other so-called blots on the landscape. Experiments in a chemical laboratory shows that certain foods contain good vitamins or bad acids, and right away the profits of a lot of companies go up or down in proportion to the degree of change that is brought about in the public's eating habits.

Looking ahead, what can we see? Among other things are plain evidences of definite movements toward the universal adoption of rustless metals, smokeless fuels, humidified indoor air, engines that will burn crude oil directly, centralized heating and cooling systems, insulated buildings, quantity cooking in central kitchens, light that is colder and contains a goodly proportion of vital invisible rays, automatic merchandising machines, synthetic products to eat and wear, and quickly-frozen foods which can be stored or transported long distances without loss of value. People working in opposition to these and other positive trends must carefully watch their step.

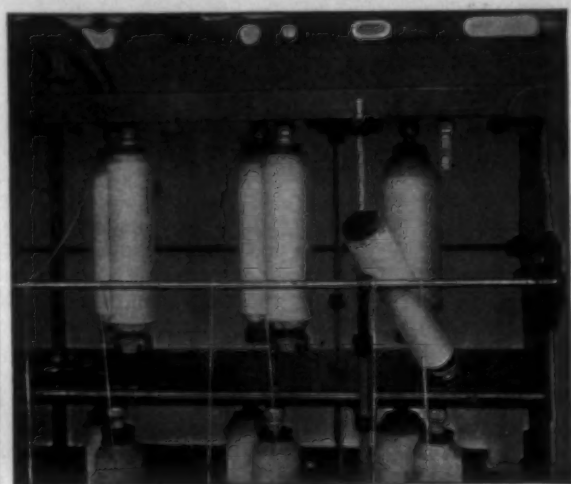
Coming changes will be more revolutionary than ever before. We approach low-cost houses that will be manufactured in parts, so that these parts may be quickly assembled at any point. A crew of men specializing in this work will put a house together in three or four days. Housekeeping equipment, even in the homes of the laboring classes, will be largely automatic. Motors will do nearly all the drudgery at the bid of buttons and levers.

Almost before we know it buildings will go up resembling overgrown monuments of solid blocks of granite. People living and working in these windowless structures will be free of noise, dirt and the effects of a hot summer sun. They will have only a lingering memory that the old-time ventilation from windows was merely draft, and will very soon feel that the beneficial effects of living and working under a system of artificial illumination rich in ultra-violet rays.

In the windowless homes, offices and factories there will be no disturbance of the thermal equilibrium of the indoor air. There will be less waste of fuel and a general elimination of noise and distraction. Air properly treated will be delivered in every room by ventilating equipment which will largely remove germs and dust particles.

(Continued on Page 10)





## Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder with Long Draft System

The Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder used in connection with Long Draft system of Spinning has some very distinct and desirable advantages over wooden skewers.

Due to the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder's construction, the largest possible package of roving with a minimum of twist can be used without *stretching* the roving.

### —WHY—

A package (large) of roving will be rotating on Ball Bearings, hence greatly reduced friction when being pulled from bobbin; also due to the construction of the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder, a package (large) of roving will automatically rotate without WABBLING—consequently, this means greatly reduced *stretching* of the roving.

We will be pleased to have our representative call and tell you all about the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder. Write us—



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

Elmira, N. Y.

# ECLIPSE

## BOBBIN HOLDER

## Everybody's Business

(Continued from Page 9)

If natural sunlight is used at all, it will come from condensers outside which will receive and reflect the light from the sky through transmission lenses to diffusing reflectors within the room, thereby affording each interior a light of uniform brilliancy. In this plan it will be easily possible to filter out the red heat rays from the sun's light in warm weather. Windowless buildings are already being constructed in half a dozen American cities.

We do not have to project present-day tendencies very far to visualize multi-deck cities with traffic running 10 or 15 stories above the main streets. This will mean churches in high towers and huge bridges connecting towering skyscrapers. Aggregations of massive steel structures will tower above deep abysses and will become centers of art, engineering, business, chemistry, manufacturing, publishing and other special lines of enterprise.

Taking just one newly developed section of New York City covering 12 blocks, we here find buildings under way that will house more people than the combined populations of Cheyenne, Brownsville, Reno, Asbury Park and Boise. The new Lincoln and Chrysler buildings in our chief metropolis, if rented to capacity, will bring almost 25,000 people into one spot. The Empire State building, which will be the largest office and business structure in the world, will come close to housing the total populations of Sioux Falls, Bismarck and Albuquerque.

It is now necessary to discard traditional ideas of how things must be done. Present plans for one of the newest and tallest of American buildings call for the use of glass brick for the top seven floors of this imposing edifice. This offers a new opportunity for the sale of more glass.

The use of steel construction for small homes promises to gain popularity, and such a vogue coupled with that of steel furniture and hundreds of other products made of iron will rapidly expand the markets of the metal industries. Steel floors are fireproof, they can be given frequent new surfaces of tile, their weight is less than that of floors now in use and they will reduce ceiling-floor thickness several inches.

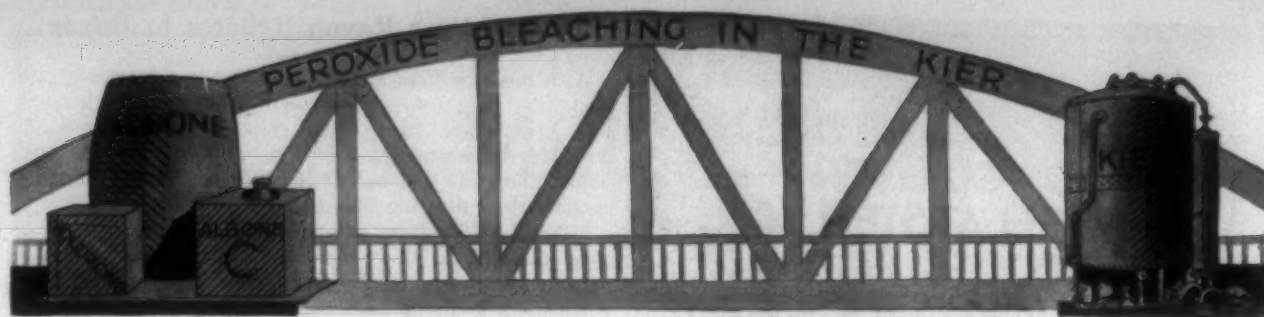
The greatest defect today is that our responsible groups of social and business leaders are trying to control and direct a 20th century material civilization while possessed of a mental life and outlook of the 17th century. Reaching for success at present without carefully studying the likely courses of current development is like looking in a dark alley for a black cat that isn't there.

It is not easy for the average person to exercise sufficient imagination to grasp the full significance of most new inventions. It has already been that way. Watt saw in his engine only a new way of draining English mines, and never dreamed of mass production in factories. Bell thought only of the deaf mutes for whom his experiments were undertaken, and did not look ahead to a world enmeshed in telephone wires. Edison did not foresee that his electric lamp would make the electrician at a theater switchboard almost as important a factor in many a play as the actors on the stage.

The same shortsightedness prevails today and that is why changes now break upon us with such unexpected forces and such costly results. This very moment is gone too soon to commence to prepare for a multitude of new developments. Our big cities are taking steps to

(Continued on Page 30)





## R&H built the BRIDGE

that took Peroxide Bleaching  
to the KIER

### BEFORE:

13 operations;  
24 hours;  
Damage, Seconds;  
Unevenness.

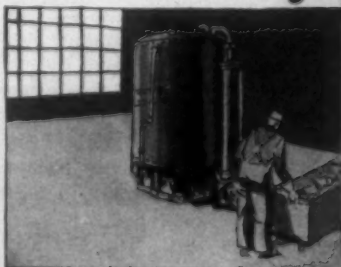
### NOW:

3 operations;  
8 hours;  
Perfect results.

The grey  
cotton  
is run  
into the



It comes  
out  
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They are very flexible and readily adjust themselves to the spacing of the warp threads. Their perfectly smooth and correctly designed eyes positively will not chafe or break the threads which results in so much lost production and "second" material.

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Steel  
Heddle*

*If you  
are having  
Loom Trouble  
Write to -  
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## Would Pass Rayon Rebates to Buyer

At a meeting held at the offices of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., representatives of the Textile Converters Association, the Cotton Goods Exchange, Textile Brokers Association, Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, and the Cotton-Textile Institute, adopted unanimously the following resolution:

"RESOLVED: That the representatives of each of the branches of the cotton textile industry attending this meeting recommend for the consideration of their respective memberships that a clause be included in all contracts which call for cloth containing rayon yarns to the effect that any rebates which a mill may receive on any of the rayon used in the manufacture of goods called for in the contract shall be passed on to the buyer in the form of adjusted yardage prices."

Those present included George A. Sloan, president, the Cotton-Textile Institute, who president; H. F. Lauten, president, Textile Converters Association; Andrew Raeburn, president, Fine Cotton Goods Exchange; Charles Pope, president, Textile Brokers Association; W. E. Stoddard, Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates; John Bennett, Wellington, Sears & Co.; George Hussey, S. Slater & Sons; Morgan Butler, Butler Mills; Frank Neild, Neild and Bristol Mills; Edward Berliner, E. Berliner & Co.; Edward Cohen, Arthur Beir & Company; Sidney Scheuer, Louis Lowinsohn & Co.; Bernard Heineman, Heineman & Seidman; F. A. Colt, merchandising adviser of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

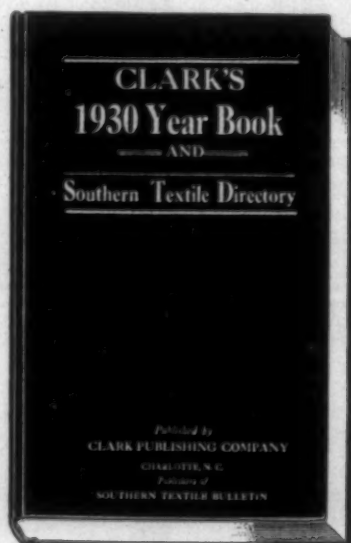
## Clemson Textile Students Receive Medals

Duncan Cameron Turrentine, Jr., Greenville, S. C., is winner of the medal given by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers for the best all-round student in the Clemson College (S. C.) Textile School. Mr. Turrentine was born in Petersburg, Va., September 29, 1903 and graduated from the Greenville high school in 1926. During the summers he has been employed in the Victor-Monaghan Mill in Greenville. His senior thesis was upon "The Effect of Variations in the Picks per inch upon the Warp Breaking Strength, Warp Take-up and Warp Elongation of Cotton Sheetting."

James Carlisle Attaway of Lake View, S. C., was awarded the Textile Colorist gold medal offered in the textile chemistry, rayon and dyeing division of the Clemson College (S. C.) Textile School for the highest general average, best thesis and extra work. Mr. Attaway was born in Greenville, S. C., November 26, 1908, and graduated from the Allendale high school in 1926. During the summers he has been employed by the Pacific Mills at Columbia, S. C. His senior thesis was a very complete thesis upon "The Effect of Variations in the pH of Scouring Solutions Upon the Dyeing Properties of the Acetate Silks." Mr. Attaway has accepted a position with the DuPont Rayon Company in their plant at Richmond, Va.

Earle Edward Riddle of Laurens, S. C., won the Textile Colorist gold medal offered in the cotton manufacturing division of the Clemson College (S. C.) Textile School. Mr. Riddle was born in Laurens on October 4th, 1908, and graduated from the Laurens high school in 1926. During the summers he has been employed by the Laurens Cotton Mills. During his senior year in college he completed a very interesting thesis upon "The Effects of Various Percentages of Oil upon the Breaking Strength, Elasticity, and Elongation of Viscose Rayon." Mr. Riddle has accepted an excellent position with the Althouse Chemical Company of Reading, Pa.

Every Mill Executive  
needs the data contained in the new  
**CLARK'S**  
**YEAR BOOK**  
and  
Southern Textile Directory



Price \$4.00

### Contents

Information supplied by this invaluable reference book includes the following:

Spindle hours monthly by states from 1922 to 1929; location of spindles, looms and knitting machines in the South; Clark's 1929 Increase Lists; Cotton Acreage planted from 1916 to 1928 by states; carry-over of cotton from 1910 to 1929; condition reports, 1920 to 1929; consumption reports, 1893 to 1929; private and Government crop estimates, 1925 to 1929; production of woven goods, 1921 to 1927; hosiery production; prices of cotton goods; production, sales, stocks and unfilled orders by months, 1927 to 1930; employees in cotton mills; labor laws of Southern States; wages, 1919 to 1927; a Directory of Southern Textile Mills; many additional facts and statistics.

The 1930 Edition Is Now Ready  
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# PRACTICAL DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

## Answer to Ark.

Editor:

I note with interest the question by Ark. relative to tying knots in yarn. He states that his knots which are tied on on the Boyce knotters slip apart at the slasher and the loom, and wishes to know the best method of tying the knots.

I have used the Boyce knottor for sometime and never had the slightest trouble from the knots tied with it. In fact, at our mill we find that it has always given excellent results and was a great improvement of hand tied knots. I am inclined to think that Ark's trouble is not with the knottor itself, but rather from careless work on someone's part or some trouble with his yarn.

D. L. K.

## Setting Spooler Guides

Editor:

Please ask the following question in your Discussion Page: What is the rule for setting spooler guides? Should there be any difference in comb guides and plain guide settings?

LEARNER.

## New and Old Machinery

Editor:

I recently resigned a position in a mill where the machinery was old to accept one with a plant where modern equipment is being used. I have been so much impressed with the advantages which the newer mill

enjoys that I thought a few thoughts along this line might be interesting to your readers.

I am sure there will be no disagreement with the view that it is the duty of all men in the mill business to keep up with the scientific methods and with improvements in textile machinery. Otherwise, it is easy to become a back number. The saying is that winners do things that make results talk. It is an absolute fact that one will have to keep up with new methods and machines to compete in quality, quantity and cost.

It is a big job to try to compare briefly, an old mill and a new one. However, I will try to give a few points that may prove instructive.

As an illustration, compare long draft and short draft. By using long draft you can eliminate a portion of the card room machinery and reduce cost. Then there is the difference in the cost of operation of the automatic spooler and the old method. With the automatic machine you can run with one-third the help formerly required, which is a distinct saving. The same thing applies to different processes throughout the mill, as all recent developments tend to do better work with less labor.

I know that the importance of new machinery is often overlooked by really good mill men. However, the time is not far off when they must either modernize their plants or go out of business. It is impossible for antiquated machinery to successfully compete with modern machinery in quality, quantity and cost of production.

I think the present textile depression is due to so much night running of mills for the past ten years. We have keen competition to sell our goods because of the

(Continued on Page 26)



## Where Southern Textile Association Will Meet

The above picture shows the new Ocean Forest Hotel, at Myrtle Beach, S. C., where the Southern Textile Association is to hold its annual meeting on June 27 and 28.

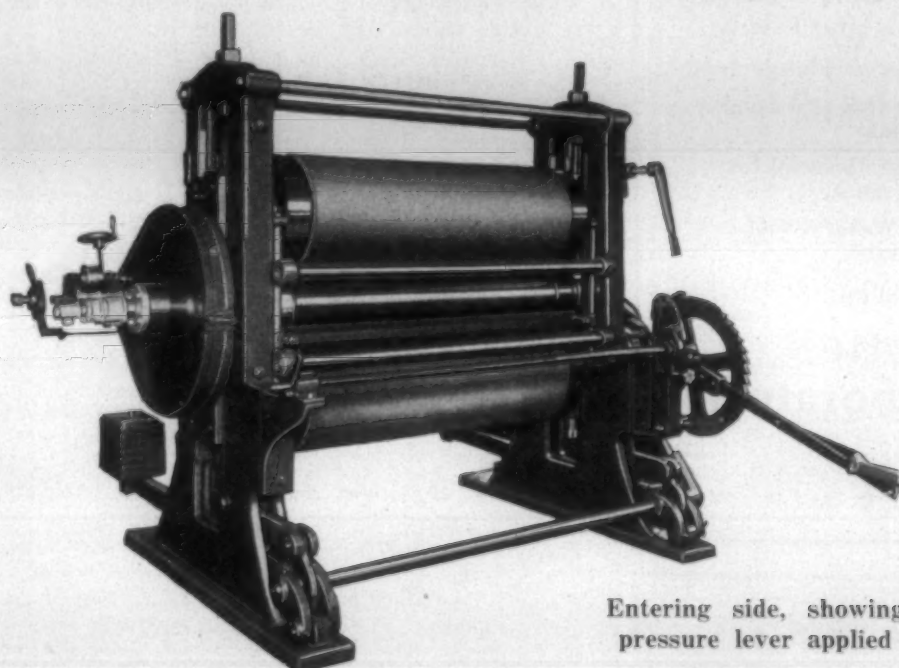
The hotel is new and modern and is credited with being one of the finest resort hotels in America. It contains 203 bed rooms with private baths, and is of fireproof construction throughout.

There are many attractions at Myrtle Beach which make it ideal for convention purposes. The beach itself is one of the finest in the South. Fishermen may try their luck in the Atlantic, or in any of the numerous lakes that are close to the beach.

The Ocean Forest Country Club, adjacent to the hotel is handsomely appointed throughout and the 27-hole golf course is an extremely interesting one.

and again—

*Butterworth announces an  
improved type of machine*  
**3-ROLL SILK CALENDER**



Entering side, showing  
pressure lever applied

*Here are the features:—*

**F**Riction let-off at entering side; slip belt winder at delivery side.

Quiet-running generated cut gears, fully enclosed.

Adjustable brass tension bars.

Finger guards.

Reedy anti-friction stuffing box for steam heating connection.

All castings of high tensile strength, long-wearing Mechanite Metal.

High grade wool-felt paper rolls.

Bar-through type Hyatt roller bearing.

Chilled iron driving roll.

Friction clutch for starting and stopping.

5 HP constant speed motor on bracket attached to housing—no bearing supports.

Easily operated compound leverages, giving pressures up to 20 tons—great ease of operation obtained by extremely accurate machine work and assembly.

Alemite lubrication.

*Literature on this improved 3-roll Silk  
Calender is available*

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Leather Belting  
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Pickers**

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Philadelphia, - - Pa.**

## PERSONAL NEWS

R. V. Owens has resigned as second hand at the Stonecutter Mills, Spindale, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Patterson Mills, Rosemary, N. C.

F. Seifart, president of the Hudson Silk Hosiery Mills, Charlotte, has sailed for a combined business and pleasure trip to Germany. He was accompanied by Mrs. Seifart and his children.

R. W. Lewis has resigned as superintendent of the Martinsville Cotton Mills, Martinsville, Va.

C. B. Gunn has resigned as manager of the Choccoloco Cotton Mills, Anniston, Ala.

J. F. Young, Jr., formerly secretary of the Helen Mills, Huntsville, Ala., has been appointed superintendent of the plant, succeeding T. B. Reynolds.

E. R. Lehman is now superintendent of the Langdale Mill of the West Point Manufacturing Company, Langdale, Ala.

H. H. Brown has succeeded W. B. Hollingsworth as superintendent of the Autauga Cotton Mills, Prattville, Ala.

H. E. Clayton has resigned as superintendent of the Scottsboro Hosiery Mills, Scottsboro, Ala.

M. W. Driver, Sr., has succeeded Chas. E. Laline as superintendent of the Delta Land Cotton Mills, West Helena, Ark.

J. C. Jones, Jr., is now assistant treasurer of the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

P. L. Shaefer, general manager of the Caroline Mills, Carrollton, Ga., is now acting as superintendent also.

Johnston McCorkle has succeeded C. E. Wisner as superintendent of the Scottdale Mills, Scottdale, Ga.

A. J. Wright has resigned as second hand in the twister room at the Hope Mills Rockfish Mills, Hope Mills, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the St. Pauls Cotton Mills, St. Pauls, N. C., where he was formerly employed for six years.

Irby M. Goree has resigned as night superintendent of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Whitmire, S. C.

### Obituary

**T. M. Flack.**

T. M. Flack, overseer of weaving at the Marion Manufacturing Company, Marion, N. C., for the past 12 years, died suddenly at his home last Wednesday. Mr. Flack was one of the leading citizens in East Marion, where he had lived for 20 years. He was regarded as an unusually competent overseer and had made a splendid record in the mill. He is survived by his wife, nine children, his mother, five brothers and four sisters.

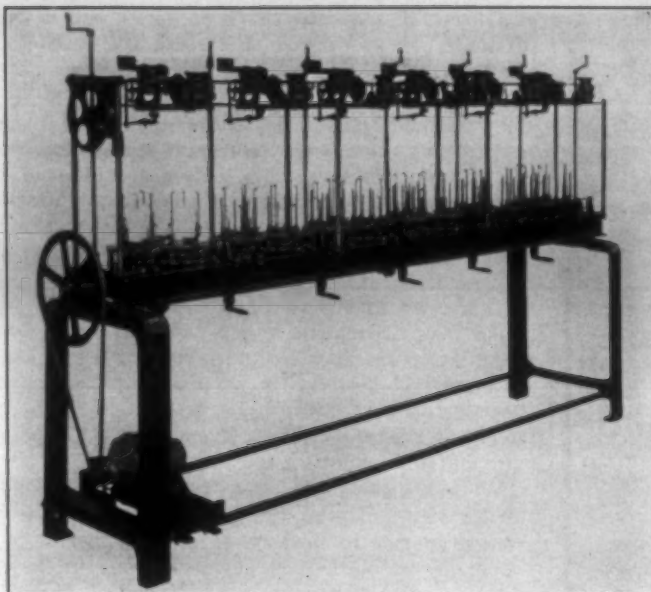
**Arthur J. Cumnock.**

Arthur J. Cumnock, prominent textile executive of New York, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in New York. He was 62 years of age. He was president of the Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C., the American Spinning Company, Greenville, S. C., Catlin & Co., New York, and the Hill Manufacturing Company. He had long been prominent in textile affairs in both the East and the South. He was a native of Connecticut.

Mr. Cumnock, in his college days, was a star end on the Harvard football team for four years.



RHODE ISLAND BRAIDERS KNOWN TO THE TRADE SINCE 1865



## RHODE-ISLAND BRAIDERS

**Sturdy-Compact  
Multiple-Head units**

*—High Production Braiders—*

Getting orders out on time  
is important — having the  
equipment to do it—equip-

ment that can be depended upon to turn out the maximum amount of product,  
in the smallest amount of floor space, with the lowest production cost is of  
VITAL IMPORTANCE.

### Compare the Compact Construction of the Multiple-Head Braider above

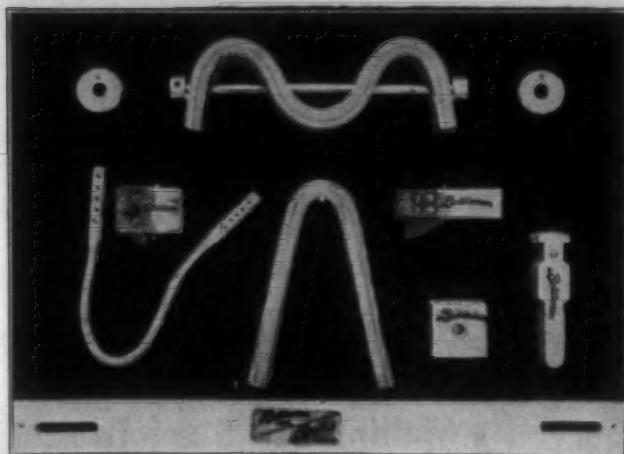
We build Braiding Equipment covering every possible requirement of the industry.

There are many desirable, exclusive, features built into our machines, which we feel you should be interested in. You should have this information now! Compare design, construction, ease of operation, when new equipment is under consideration.

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Realizing that performance alone is the true test of any product, comparison of *Bondaron* Textile Leather with any other leathers is always welcomed.

Discerning leather buyers are more and more becoming appreciative of the fact that first cost, when buying textile leathers, is not the way to economy and continued uninterrupted production.

As one prominent textile man, known as an oracle in the industry, recently said, "One great waste in our industry is through the purchase of cheap textile leathers. It is important that only the best leathers be used."

*Bondaron* Textile Leathers usually last four times as long as others. They are doing it every day in hundreds of mills. They will give the same performance in yours.

*Why not put them to the test?*

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Leathers and Belting

## Urges Curb on Certain Rayon Practices

"Examination of the rayon industry as a whole reveals to us that conditions are developing which, if permitted to continue, may well constitute a serious threat against maintenance of volume for retail outlets through which rayon merchandise reaches the public and for both manufacturers of yarns and of finished products," states Chester C. Bassett, Jr., of The Viscose Company.

"These conditions do not grow from the outside. They bear no relation to the general business situation that followed the market slump of last winter. Rather, they grow from the inside. They are internal, conditions which various factors of the industry itself have fostered and encouraged.

"Self-examination oftentimes reveals weaknesses that can be corrected. In holding the mirror up to the rayon industry, we find that the American buying public is disposed to experiment fairly with anything new. We find that, years ago, when rayon took its place along with other stable textiles, such as cotton, wool or silk, the consumer recognized its distinctive qualities and bought it because of the additional advantages that it contributed to comfort and appearance.

"We find that retailers discovered in rayon opportunities for supplementing the stocks of many departments, from draperies to hosiery, from upholsteries to dress goods. In all of these departments, due to the advent of rayon, sales reached new high levels.

"Gradually and quite naturally, retailers strived to obtain larger volume turn-over on rayon merchandise. In this effort retailers have been led quite innocently into situations where quality too often has yielded to price as the dominating factor in purchase and in sales of rayon merchandise.

"Pursuing our examination, we find the beginnings of a sharp reaction in some directions against rayon by many ultimate consumers because of the large volume of inferior rayon merchandise that has reached them through this flooding of retail outlets with products of poor, low-priced and unserviceable quality.

"Unfortunately, we find that the ultimate consumer generally is unappreciative of the fact that there is a range of quality, value and price in rayon merchandise exactly as in merchandise made of other yarns, those of cotton, wool, silk and linen. If a woman happens to buy a rayon article of poor quality from which, naturally, she gets the poorest kind of service, it is much more likely that she will take the stand that she is through with rayon for all time; whereas a chance misadventure with a piece of silk or wool is not blamed on the generic textile itself but rather on the manufacturer and seller of the particular garment or article in which the textile appears.

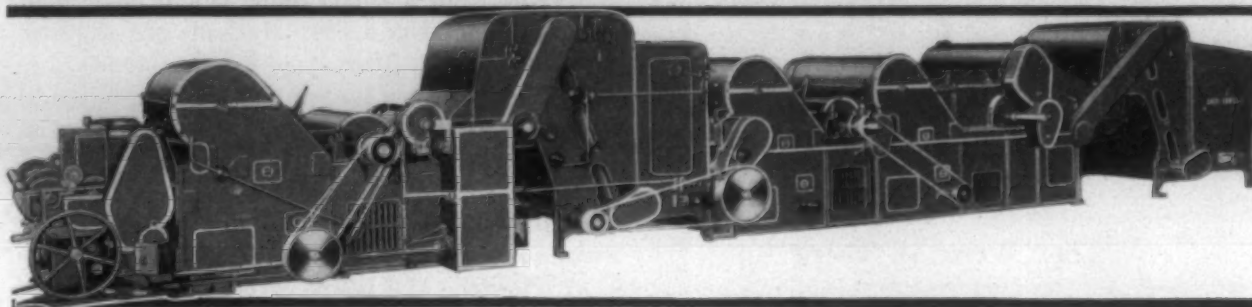
"Rayon at its best is being judged too frequently today by rayon at its worst. Its comparative newness exposes it to public misunderstanding especially when maker and seller concentrate upon bulk offerings of only the meanest and cheapest types of rayon merchandise instead of quality rayon garments and fabrics from which the consumer can get full satisfaction for the money spent as well as rising respect for the new textile. A rising respect in the public mind for rayon is the only manner in which a retailer's turn-over and profits can and should increase.

"Any view of the future that rayon should enjoy—that rayon deserves—must take this factor into consideration.

# SACO-LOWELL

## One-Process Picking

### With Synchronized Control



**BLENDED AT THE BALE BREAKER . . . . .**

**STOCK FLOWS AUTOMATICALLY THROUGH ALL PICKING**

**AND CLEANING OPERATIONS TO FINISHED LAPS**

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Blending is performed at its logical place, — the Opening Room. Consequently, there is no need for lapping, and the handling of laps, at the finisher lapper. Substantial labor-saving is made

by this automatic processing, and the elimination of lap blending has greatly increased the quality of product. Substantial increase in yarn strength is a foregone conclusion.

Under the sponsorship of Saco-Lowell, One Process Picking has proved a great boon to progressive mills. First in the field, Saco-Lowell One Process Picking has been radically improved by Saco-Lowell engineers. Why not let them tell you the story NOW and get your mill in line?

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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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DAVID CLARK *Managing Editor*D. H. HILL, JR. *Associate Editor*JUNIOUS M. SMITH *Business Manager*

## SUBSCRIPTION

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Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## They Were All There

They were all at a meeting in Boston, Mass., on Tuesday of this week.

Thos. F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, was there and the newspaper dispatch mentions him as follows:

Thomas F. McMahon, of New York, international president of the United Textile Workers of America, proposed education to break down the wall separating management and worker.

There are some New England cotton manufacturers who are running their own mills on twelve-hour shifts and who are always interested in anything which will restrict the operations of Southern mills. It is only natural that some of them should attend this meeting.

The Federal Council of Churches, which has become a recognized adjunct to the American Federation of Labor and which aids them in their work by misrepresenting conditions, was, of course, present and was mentioned as follows:

James Myers, industrial secretary of the church and social service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, said labor troubles in the Southern mills were mostly because of conditions in the mills themselves rather than to agitators. He asserted that religion called not only for good working conditions but for the ideal of democracy in industrial relations.

The radical and communistic professors at the University of North Carolina saw in the gathering at Boston an opportunity to strike another blow at the textile industry of their State and sent a representative whose expenses were no doubt paid by the taxpayers of North Carolina and their representative is mentioned in the newspaper dispatches as follows:

A challenge to social workers to see that the textile industry in the South should serve as a stepping stone to a better economic and social life, as it has in New England, was made by Harriet L. Herring, research asso-

ciate, institute for research in special science of the University of North Carolina.

Miss Herring said "the owners and the public need education in the rights of the workers."

They were all there, the labor union leaders, representatives of certain New England cotton manufacturers, the parasite Church organization in which Bishop Cannon stars, and the radical departments at the University of North Carolina.

They called it a "National Conference on Social Work" but a better name would have been a "Conference Upon Best Methods of Crippling Southern Cotton Mills."

If they had been honest enough to have made out a list of their objectives they would have read about as follows:

(1) Aid in unionizing Southern mill operatives so that they will support Thos. F. McMahon and a group of organizers.

(2) Reduce the hours of labor in the South to 48 and aid in every movement looking towards eliminating any advantage which Southern mills may have over those of New England, to the end that cost of manufacturing in the South may be the same as in New England.

(3) Educate the mill operatives along radical and communistic lines so that they may no longer believe in the church or in the sanctity of the home and thereby make them ripe for Russian Sovietism.

Each of the groups which met at Boston can place his finger upon some phase of these objectives which is his and as their desires are interlocking most of them feel that they can meet and work together.

The cotton manufacturers of the South realize that adjustments and changes must be made, but have the ability and the right to handle their own affairs without the aid of such a group as that which met in Boston.

## Think of Two Years

We predict that when, in the years to come, cotton manufacturers look back upon 1930 and 1931 taken together they will say that they represented a very satisfactory business.

What we are doing today will be reflected tomorrow. If we did not do it today there would be no satisfactory tomorrow.

The man who undergoes a painful operation does not enjoy same, but if the operation cures him he will enjoy the tomorrow.

If he did not undergo the operation there would be little enjoyment for him in the future and perhaps he would die.

The world is moving on, time is passing, but the development of cotton manufacturing is standing still, or retrograding throughout the world.

There are 20,000,000 more people in the world than there were one year ago and approximately 1,500,000 of the increase is in the United States.

Cotton spindles in place in the United States in January of recent years, according to Clark's 1930 Textile Year Book, have been:

January, 1926.....	37,841,892
January, 1927.....	37,462,208
January, 1928.....	36,335,052
January, 1929.....	35,325,230
January, 1930.....	34,585,304

While the population grows the number of spindles shrink, and that is not a normal condition.

Since November, 1929, the curtailment of production by mills not only in this country but in the world has been very severe and ultimately the effect of that curtailment will be felt.

At the present time buyers are withholding orders in expectation of a lower price of cotton, but sometime between this and October 1st cotton can be expected to reach bottom and then there will no longer be much incentive for the withholding of orders.

Discussing the outlook for the textile industry, Pouch & Co., investment house, states as follows:

A bright and generally unlooked-for feature of the present industrial depression is the mounting evidence of an impending change for the better in the textile industry. We have, during the past ten years, become so accustomed to hearing how bad this industry is that we have more or less taken the fact for granted and remained ignorant of the causes and possible solutions of the situation. Consequently, before delving into the somewhat conjectural matter of improvement, it is necessary to go back ten years and discover for ourselves the origins of this decade of depression in the textiles.

The industry certainly seems to be coming out of the woods at last, and although it would be well to watch developments for a while longer, we believe that capital will begin to be attracted to the textile mills by the fall of this year.

The man who can shake off his pessimism and ignore the present while he decides to consider 1930 and 1931 as a whole, will in our opinion, find that in the end his pessimism was wasted.

Curtailment now is laying the foundation for prosperity in the future.

The man who can ignore the present while he prepares for profitable business in a reasonably near future will be wise.

We believe that the textile prosperity for 1930 and 1931 will show very satisfactory average.

## David Clark As Speaker

As one of the five Directors of Rotary International from the United States, David Clark was assigned this spring as the official representative of Rotary International at seven District Conferences held in the Northeastern section of the United States.

Commenting upon his appearance at a District Conference at Asbury Park, N. J., the Service Station, a Rotary magazine published at that place, said:

David Clark, of Charlotte, N. C., a director of Rotary International, insisted that he was no orator. In fact, if any one thing distinguishes the present international board more than another, he said, it is that they are "doers," not "talkers," and he was speaking in admiration of his fellow directors, mind you. There is no doubt that Dave is a "doer," and it's only polite to agree with him when he asserts he is not an orator—but how that man can talk! There were no verbal flourishes, no striving for effects, no searching for the particular word, but just an easy flow of "facts" that could only result from certainty and familiarity with the subject, making it one of the most absorbing, satisfying and valuable addresses of the entire conference.

The directors of Rotary International for the year ending July 1st, 1930, are Count Florestan Aguilar, Madrid, Spain; Dr. Oth Boehler, Vienna, Austria; Dr. Edouard Willems, Brussels, Belgium; Sir Sidney Pascal, London, England; David Wright, Stratford, Canada; I. B. Sutton, Tampico, Mexico; Chas. W. Ackley, Vineland, N. J.; Roy Ronald, Mitchell, S. D.; Clyde Hulsizer, Des Moines, Iowa; and David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.

## Room at Myrtle Beach

Although all of the rooms available at the Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C., for the meeting of the Southern Textile Association have been reserved, Secretary Walter C. Taylor calls attention to the fact that there is still room at some of the other hotels and at the various cottages on the beach.

Mr. Taylor advises that he will be able to get reservations for those who have not yet made them and can also submit a list of cottages and the rates charged by them, to anyone who is interested. It is well, however, for all who expect to attend the meeting to make their reservations as promptly as possible.

There appears to be no doubt that the meeting at Myrtle Beach will be one of the most largely attended in the history of the Southern Textile Association. In connection with the convention Mr. Taylor is working hard to secure suitable accommodations for all who wish to attend and will handle promptly all requests for hotel reservations.



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**MILL NEWS ITEMS****Clover, S. C.**—The Clover Mills Company have purchased oil-spraying equipment from the Borne Scrymser Company, New York.**Griffin, Ga.**—The Dovedown Hosiery Mills, which are controlled by the Griffin Hosiery Mills, plan to double the capacity of the plant, according to local reports.**Cowpens, S. C.**—The Idealite Mills have been incorporated here by W. M. Moore and A. S. Moore, the former being president of the Moore Mills of this place.**New Holland, Ga.**—The Pacolet Manufacturing Company have had their old oil spraying equipment replaced with Borne Scrymser Company's 1930 model.**Danville, Va.**—Stuart Cotton Mill, which has been idle for the past year, has been sold to a stock company headed by I. C. DeHart. The new group plans to operate the mill and a charter has been applied for.**Greenville, S. C.**—All officials of Judson Mills were re-elected and the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent was declared on the preferred stock at the meeting of directors here. The dividend totaling \$28,000 is payable July 1. G. H. Killiken, of New York, is president of Judson Mills, while B. E. Geer is in charge of the plant here.**Newnan, Ga.**—The National Dixie Mills will operate a night shift. This is necessitated by the volume of business booked for delivery up to the end of August.

The National Dixie, in addition to their Dixie Twist Suitings, will specialize on a tropical worsted known as "Cable Twist" for the coming season. They report that in the early showings to a few of the larger buyers this fabric has been most favorably commented on.

**Gaffney, S. C.**—Liabilities in excess of \$500,000 are shown in claims filed against the Globe Manufacturing Company here. The assets of the firm will be sold at auction on July 7 by order of H. E. DePass, of Spartanburg, referee in bankruptcy. The sale will include mill buildings, machinery, dwelling houses and real estate. Stocks of raw materials have already been disposed of by court order. The Globe Manufacturing Company manufactured fine cotton yarns.**Rock Hill, S. C.**—Pride Simpson, secretary and treasurer of Red River Cotton Mills at Red River, said that the mill would resume operations within the next ten days.

The Red River Mills were sold at public auction here last Monday by Clerk of Court McMackin, were bought by Haynsworth &amp; Haynsworth, attorneys for the bond holders for a figure of \$35,150. Reorganization of the corporation was effected. Mr. Simpson said that a number of workers were now engaged in overhauling the plant with a view to resuming operations in the near future.

Red River Mills manufacture osnaburgs, a coarse cotton cloth used largely in cement sacks. The population of Red River Mill village is about 680. When running full time the mill employs about 360 operatives.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**Greenville, S. C.**—Several plants of the Woodside and Easley mill groups have discontinued night operations for the present day, it was announced. There is no change in production, however, the crews which have been working at night working every other week while the day crews will continue to work every other week as at present. Except where local conditions make it impossible to do so, this schedule will be carried out in all mills of the Woodside and Easley groups, it was declared. The change, however, is not permanent, but may last only for several weeks.

**Louisville, Ky.**—Stockholders of Louisville Cotton Mills Company, Inc., manufacturers of cotton yarns, meeting at the directors' room of Fidelity & Columbia Trust Company, voted to change the name of the organization to Louisville Textiles, Inc., and diversify the line to include production of certain fabrics, through merging into the business the operation of Louisville Textile Company, producers of woven specialties such as spreads, scarfs, draperies, etc., that plant to be consolidated into the main plant at 1318 McHenry street, while about \$150,000 will be spent for new looms and other equipment.

More than 75 per cent of the stock of the company was represented at the meeting of stockholders. It was voted to amend the charter to permit increase of liability limit to \$500,000. Phillip S. Tuley, president of both companies, presided at the meeting.

It is planned to issue convertible 7 per cent preferred stock to the amount of \$400,000, in shares of \$100 par; and 21,500 shares of no par common.

Sam D. Boden, secretary of the company, stated that the common stock would be distributed as follows: 6,000 shares to be exchanged for 6,000 shares of present common; 12,000 shares to be reserved in the treasury for conversion of preferred stock; 729 shares to be disposed of in payment for certain textile machinery, raw and finishing materials (in taking over Louisville Textiles Company) and the remainder to be held in the company for corporation purposes.

### Sheeting Mills on Shorter Week

Sixty-eight out of the eighty-three narrow sheetings mills in Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina, or 91 per cent of the narrow sheetings mills in the United States have endorsed the soundness of the "55-50" maximum hours for labor and machinery and have already put these principles into effect, according to George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute of New York, who was in Atlanta for a conference with mill executives from Georgia and adjoining States.

This recommendation, looking to greater regularity in employment, has gained national recognition as the most constructive movement that has come from within the cotton industry during the past decade. Mills North and South, with 23,500,000 spindles or approximately three-fourths of the going mills in the United States, have approved this policy of voluntary adjustment downward in working hours which looks more perhaps to the welfare of labor than any other constituent part of the industry.

The new schedule is of particular significance in those mill centers where the combined day and night run has

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heretofore been from ten to fifteen hours per week in excess of the maximum now being generally observed of 55 hours per week for the day shift and 50 hours per week for the night shift with all overtime, including the noon hour, eliminated. This latter provision makes it possible for the mill employes to have their noon-day meal with their families and away from the spindles and looms.

It was brought out in the discussions that many mills throughout the South are running much shorter hours than 55-50 at the present time due to the general recession in business. Such a policy on the part of a mill in balancing production with reduced demand is highly constructive and commendable. Indeed, the accumulation of stocks during the present emergency would be contrary to all principles of sound economics and harmful to the best interests of the mills, the mill employees and the consuming public.

Some of the mill executives in attendance included: S. Marshall Beattie, Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C.; W. J. Vereen, Moultrie Cotton Mills, Moultrie, Ga.; Aug. W. Smith, Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C.; George S. Harris, Hunter Securities Corp., Atlanta, Ga.; H. F. Jones, Echota Cotton Mills, Calhoun, Ga.; W. R. Jackson and P. F. Merritt, Mary Leila Cotton Mills, Greensboro, Ga.; R. E. Henry, Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.; John Cheatham, Hartwell Mills and Rushton Cotton Mills, Griffin, Ga.; D. A. Jewell, Jr., Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga, Ga.; J. A. Miller, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; Alfred Moore, Jackson Mills, Wellford, S. C.; J. J. Scott, Scottsdale

Mills, Scottsdale, Ga.; Lee Rodman, Indiana Cotton Mills, Cannelton, Ind.; J. F. Barnwell, Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C.; T. M. Marchant, Wallace Mfg. Co., Jonesville, S. C.; D. W. Anderson, Pacolet Mfg. Co., New Holland, Ga. and Pacolet, S. C.; Fred Moore, Florence Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala.

### Cottons in For Big Season

Every reliable index in important style markets in this country supports the belief that this summer will be the best season which cotton have had for many years, according to George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

Mr. Sloan states that, notwithstanding unsatisfactory conditions in the market for cotton gray goods which have necessitated the drastic measures adopted by individual mills in the face of reduced demand, the unprecedented fashion popularity of cotton is one of the most hopeful and significant market developments for the industry as a whole.

"Reports received by the Institute," Mr. Sloan said, "indicate that more styled cotton fabrics have been made for apparel purposes this summer and are being sold over the counter in piecegoods for home dress-makers than during 1929 which was one of the best years which this trade had enjoyed for many years. It is indeed significant that this revival of fashion interest in cotton has resulted in thousands of women wearing cotton for all kinds of purposes straight

### Twenty Years of Manufacturing Experience Contribute to the Never Failing Accuracy and All-Round Satisfactory Performance of American Bobbins and Spools

#### ROLLS

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TWISTER  
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OF ALL KINDS

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We Are Specialists in Manufacturing Automatic Loom and Rayon Bobbins of All Types

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Textile Machinery  
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WINDING  
STAMPING  
TRADEMARKING  
CALENDER  
ROLLING**



through the day and evening. Whereas in other seasons this popularity of cotton may have been greater for certain types of apparel, this year we find cottons very much in demand for practically every occasion.

"The increasing demand for cotton wearing apparel during the first five months of 1930 has materially aided cotton consumption from showing an excessive decline during a period of general depression in business and agriculture.

"We know that more cotton dresses have been made this year, particularly in the high style and higher price ranges. The Associated Dress Industries of America, comprising upwards of a thousand dressmakers, most of whom are in New York City, have just advised us that 65 per cent more manufacturers made cotton dresses during the first five months of 1930 than in the corresponding period last year. This gain represents an increased volume of business in ready-to-wear cotton apparel throughout the important retail price ranges. Taken in connection with the large volume of buying by other dress manufacturers in advance of the 1930 season it is quite clear that ready-made cotton dresses have an extraordinary popularity this year.

"From Fifth Avenue shops and resident buying offices in New York and from important stores throughout the country we are receiving reports which indicate that cotton fabrics for dresses are being sold in great volume. This merchandise is also featured extensively in retail newspaper advertising and window displays, facts which reflect the opinion of merchants that cotton goods are 'best seller' items.

"The Institute has just made an informal check-up of window displays and advertising by well-known department stores and specialty shops in metropolitan New York. This showed that one day this week in the New York shopping district, from 34th Street to 57th Street, including the best known Fifth Avenue shops and the largest department stores, 43 shop windows were displaying cotton dresses or accessories and in many instances cotton was the featured fabric in these windows. In the displays of Fifth Avenue stores were such slogans as: 'Now Cotton Is Queen;' 'This Spring and Summer Cotton Will Play a Prominent Part in Every Smart Wardrobe;' 'The Junior Miss Bestows Special Favor Upon Cotton Frocks This Season.'

"In these windows were a variety of cotton materials, dresses and accessories ranging all the way from costumes for sports, beach wear, yachting, afternoon and evening to cotton fabric shoes, cotton beads, socks and awning-striped bags.

"In newspaper advertising metropolitan stores have featured cotton under many headings.

"This extraordinary interest in styled cottons is spreading to other countries. Cotton manufacturers in England observed a national cotton week during May with special attention to promotion and advertising in co-operation with retail stores. Queen Mary gave impetus to this movement ordering several cotton gowns to be made for her wardrobe. Among the society fashion leaders who endorsed cottons were Lady Diana Cooper; Lady Lavery, wife of the wellknown painter; Mrs. Philip Snowden and Lady Peek.

"As a result of this movement in Europe and the United States the International Federation of Cotton Spinners has announced that plans are to be made for a comprehensive effort to stimulate the sale of cotton goods throughout the world. This proposal is likely to be one of the most important matters discussed at the next International Cotton Congress to be held in Paris in June, 1931.

Stripper X

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... If reports and reorders are an index, we are justified in believing **Stripper X** the most powerful and efficient stripping agent yet produced.

(Born in the chemical research laboratory, reared, tested and found satisfactory in hundreds of mills and dyehouses)



American Aniline & Extract Company, Inc.

SINCE 1898

Venango and F Streets, Philadelphia

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P. S. Yes, indeed, ask your neighboring mill about Stripper X as well as rt hocen

Chemicals  
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Originality

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of  
Quality



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Lagging looms are straightway shown up and the trouble corrected. By re-setting counting units to zero, the production is totalled from start of pay period only. . . Expected production is posted in card holder, while actual production appears on the Counter. Each weaver becomes his own supervisor. . . Unauthorized re-setting impossible. Counting units are interchangeable with all existing Root type Pick Counters. SEE this newest advance by the oldest builders of Pick Counters; see it operate on YOUR looms. Write us for the full story, or free trial. \* \*

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HARTFORD, CONN.

General Southern Representative  
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## PRACTICAL DISCUSSION

(Continued from Page 14)

overproduction from night work and the competition brought about by changes in styles. While we are in the midst of this curtailment period, why not make up our minds to discontinue night work entirely? When business improves and orders begin to come in again, it will be much better if night work is not resumed. Instead, let's make the buyer come across with a profitable price for our goods that is not based upon piled up stocks.

The only chance a manufacturer has to compete in these times is to be able to produce as cheaply as his competitor. That is possible only by operating modern machinery. Increased production and lower costs will pay for the new machinery. I know of course, that it is very hard for any mill to consider buying new equipment now, but the issue can't be dodged. Any mill man who is not familiar with just what the most modern machinery means will have his eyes opened if he visits one of the most modern plants and checks up on costs, production, quality of production and the speed of the machines. Then let him go home, set down the figures he has and compare them with his own.

Just one other point. While labor turnover may not be bothering us now during this curtailment period, the modern mill, under normal conditions, has a much smaller labor turnover than an old mill. And that is a big factor, a real saving in time and money.

SPINOVER.

## Sells Cotton After 26 Years

Greenwood, S. C.—Two bales of cotton raised in 1904, known as the "Sully Year," were sold on the Greenwood market recently by Jay Hinton, Greenwood county farmer. The purchaser was R. S. Towles, cotton weigher, and the price was 15 cents. One bale weighed 423 and the other 447 pounds.

Mr. Hinton stored the cotton in a barn nearly 27 years ago and has resisted every urge to sell it until the "tight times" of 1930 arrived. The two aged bales stood unmoved during the "scrip" year of 1907, the buy-a-bale movement of 1914, the exciting days of 1919-20 when the market reached a peak of 44 cents, the deflation period of 1921, and the fluctuations and floods of 1928 and 1929.

## Changes in Amory, Browne & Co.

Notices sent to the trade Saturday told of the consummation of an agreement among partners in Amory, Browne & Co. as a result of which the 100-year-old firm name of Amory, Browne & Co. will be perpetuated in an exclusive New York house by John W. Bird, who has been with the organization as employee and partner for more than fifty years, and Jacques Bramhall and Benjamin F. Meffert, who have been partners for seventeen years.

The Nashua Manufacturing Company, of which Robert Amory has been treasurer and chief executive since the death of his uncle, announced that it will sell its products direct to the trade beginning October 1, with Charles V. Ryer in charge as sales manager, and Mr. Amory will devote his time to that company in its manufacturing and merchandising activities. The occasion of this announcement served also for a statement that Mr. Amory, Walter C. Baylies and Lincoln Baylies will retire from the old house and it is understood that the Boston branch will be discontinued in its past set-up.

### Program for N. C. Meeting

The following program for the annual meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, to be held at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., June 17th and 18th, has been announced by Secretary Hunter Marshall, Jr.

"The program at the first session will be devoted to the subject of 'Balanced Production.' This is of vital interest to the textile industry at this time. Among the speakers will be Geo. A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute; Fred L. Keen, of Iselin-Jefferson Company, New York; and John A. Law, manufacturer, of Spartanburg, S. C.

"Tuesday afternoon will be devoted to golf and other entertainment, including a visit to the Vanderbilt mansion at Biltmore. This building has been open to the public only during the last few months and ranks as one of the most beautiful in America.

"Tuesday evening will bring together the entire membership, including family and friends, at the annual banquet. There will be no extra charge for the banquet to those registered at the Grove Park Inn. The banquet will be informal, on set speeches, and a program which your committee believes will be unique and highly entertaining.

#### Wednesday, June 18th

"On Wednesday morning the general thought for discussion will be State and local taxes. E. S. Parker, Jr., of Greensboro will address the meeting. This will be followed by a business session and election of officers."

### Three Mills Sue for Excess Taxes

Greenville, S. C.—Suits of three South Carolina textile plants against the United States Government to recover alleged excessive income tax payments aggregating nearly \$250,000 will be heard at a special term of Federal Court convening in Greenville June 9.

The actions have been brought by the Union Bleachery, of Greenville; Pelham Mill, of Pelham, and Cowpens Manufacturing Company, of Cowpens.

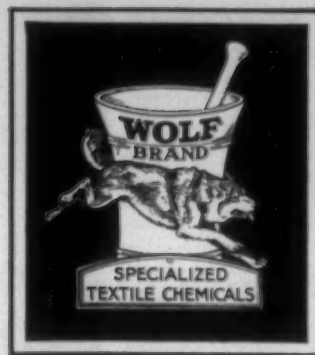
The Government, in its answer to the complaints, denies the allegations pertaining to deductions for depreciation and invested capital and enters as a defense against the war facilities amortization claims the failure of the plaintiffs to seek rebate within the time limit, which expired June 15, 1924.

### More Rayon Now Used for Narrow Fabrics

Philadelphia, Pa.—Improved handling of rayon has been one of the more important developments in narrow fabric manufacture, John Crowther told members of the Philadelphia Textile School Alumni Association at their twentieth-night annual meeting here.

"Everything is done so that no damage may occur to hurt the threads or injure the fibers," he explained. "As long as these are uninjured they work well, but they are easily hurt by poor handling. Rayon used as warp in skeins is sized and this is now done so well that good results are obtainable with low cost."

In contrast to narrow fabric manufacture forty years ago when shoe pulls, bindings, non-elastic webs and featherstitch braids were the principal products, the speaker said present output is largely of ribbons, jacquard and plain suspends, mercerized and silk bindings for shoes and plain and fancy shoulder straps.



## "Pouring Oil on Troubled Waters--"

is another way of saying: add

**SULPHONATED OLIVE OIL S-236** to your dye bath. It prevents "troubled waters"—no breaking up in the dye bath if you use excessive amounts of Glauber's or Epsom Salts.

Sulphonated Olive Oil S-236 resists not only salts but heat and organic acids. You will find it extremely soluble, highly sulphonated, low in neutral fats but high in SO<sub>3</sub> content.

Use Sulphonated Olive Oil S-236 for your finer finishes. It gives a softer feel.

*When asking for sample, specify your particular problem or plant condition.*

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS  
PASSAIC N. J.

*Southern Service Centers  
with Stock:*

Chattanooga, Tenn. Greenville, S. C.



# COTTON MILL SEEKS \$640,007 U. S. TAXES

Clinton, S. C.—The Clinton Cotton Mills have filed four suits, totaling \$640,007, with interest from various dates on which part payments were made beginning with June 15, 1918, against the United States and John F. Jones, of Columbia, collector of internal revenue.

The complaints, filed in the U. S. Court in Charleston, set forth that the recovery is sought for taxes wrongfully assessed against the mills. Two of the suits brought against the United States are for money paid to agents who held office previous to Jones' appointment.

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SHEEP SKIN  
for TOP ROLLS

means MORE PROFIT  
because BETTER YARN,  
FEWER BREAKS, and  
FASTER PRODUCTION

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FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS

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We are manufacturers of Houghton's Absorbed Oils and VIM Mechanical Leathers—a total of over 400 products.

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## PATENTS

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### PAUL B. EATON

Registered Patent Attorney  
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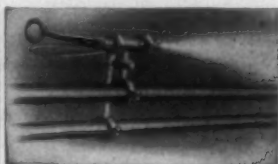
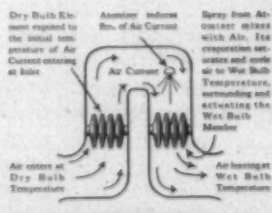


**Parks-Cramer Company**  
is the only manufacturer of every type of device



#### Park Spray Psychrostat\*

A wet and dry bulb principle humidity regulator. Dependably calibrated. Will not get out of adjustment. Rigidly constructed. Easily cleaned. Relative humidity continuously indicated by wet and dry bulb thermometers. No wicks. Standard in testing rooms and laboratories.



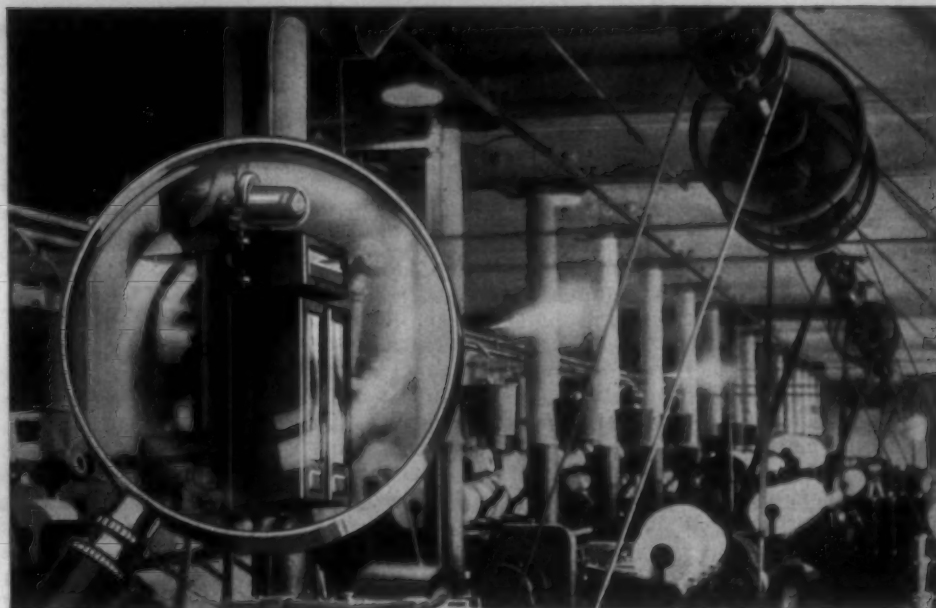
#### \*Turbo Humidifier

Uses compressed air at low pressure and water under no pressure. Exclusive centrifugal jet feature improves quality of spray and reduces amount of air used. Head contains no moving parts, is of simple construction, easy to keep clean. No water damage if head stops accidentally.



Cross-sectional view Turbo Humidifier. Two parts only. No adjustments.

\*Registered Trade Name



## "Saving in Labor . . . ... Follows Humidity Control"

"WE are, of course, very much aware of the benefits of air conditioning, and take it almost as a matter of course that any mill attempting to turn out a good product should be at least reasonably well equipped with humidifying apparatus. Accurate humidity control is essential to obtain the full benefits from any humidifying system.

"*Saving in labor certainly follows humidity control, for better running work requires less labor.* In machine stoppage, ends down, and in waste, the proper air humidity control has a very important bearing. Bad running work means stoppage, ends down and waste. Proper moisture content of the air makes better running work.

"Increased production is a natural accompaniment of the points mentioned in the last paragraph. We are able to turn out a better product because the weight is uniform. All this naturally adds to market value of the product, less breakage in all processes makes better yarn and better cloth, and better cloth makes easier sales and better prices.

"We are pleased with the equipment of Parks-Cramer Company, with the workmanship in installing the apparatus, and with the service given after it is installed.

"Yours truly,

CONTINENTAL MILLS

GEORGE H. ESTES, Ass't Agent"

Lewiston, Maine, Dec. 31, 1929

## Parks-Cramer Company

FITCHBURG, MASS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CANADA: Parks-Cramer Westaway Co., Ltd., Main and McNab, Hamilton, Ont.; 455 Craig West, Montreal, P. Q. CHINA: Elbrook, Inc., Shanghai; Pekin; Tientsen. GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND: Cook & Co., Manchester, Ltd., 18, Exchange Street, Manchester, England. CONTINENTAL EUROPE: Compagnie Ingersoll-Rand, Paris, France. INDIA: Ingersoll-Rand (of India) Ltd., Bombay, Calcutta. MEXICO: Sr. Don Fernando Caraves, Apartado 1100, Mexico City.

ADEQUATE HUMIDITY — ACCURATELY CONTROLLED

## Everybody's Business

(Continued from Page 10)

build up a radio crime service that will instantly send the nearest police car speeding to a scene of disorder. Voice communication by members of the police forces will be on a frequency above the broadcast band so that it cannot be received by the ordinary set.

New airports will soon be bringing communities in their wake. Homes, stores, schools and churches will spring up around the factories that will produce the ships of the air. Almost without knowing it, we have made aviation in America a billion-dollar industry. Airplane exports have quickly tripled. We have 600 aviation schools and 2000 factories engaged in manufacturing one thing or another for aeronautics. It is just a step to planes as foolproof as automobiles, and types of machines that will make perpendicular ascents and landings. Then it is only a single further step to the transformation of the entire world into one great airport, with every roof a possible landing field.

I might continue and tell of wonderful advances in cozens of lines even in ice engineering. Although we cannot control climate, it appears that we may control the evils that climate brings. Means are at hand to overcome the difficulties that result from frozen rivers. There is even the probability of our being able to reduce, if not destroy, the ice-forming quality of water, thereby hastening the spring break-up by two or three weeks. Fewer floods from ice jams means greater safety for life and less loss of property.

Although the story of tomorrow is practically endless, it is one that each of us should study with infinite care. Never before was it so necessary to get away from the idea that the practice or product of today must resemble that of yesterday. We laugh at the idea of the first automobile being built entirely along the lines of an old-fashioned buggy with a dashboard and whip socket. But let us not forget that our children will grow up and look back with no less amusement at the absurdity of many of our present modes.

We must think of the future in terms of television, of travel by air, of a thousand practical uses for the photo-electric cell, of light diffused from sources different from lamps and without wire connections, of highways with speed limits of 100 miles an hour, of vast networks of pipe lines carrying fuel, and of dozens of

other equally startling developments that will totally change human habits.

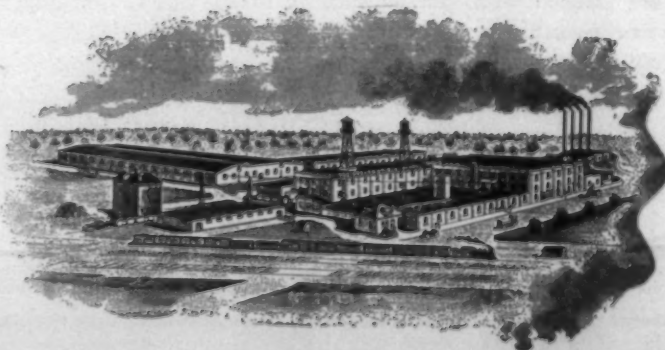
Only a few years ago it required considerable imagination to picture a time when the business man in America could sit at his desk and talk with a friend in Europe. Now such conversations take place every hour of the day. So will tomorrow bring revolutions. Marvels now comprehended with difficulty will be everyday actualities.

## Reports Better Hosiery Business

The best showing made by the hosiery industry in the Philadelphia Federal Reserve District in some time is that disclosed in the tabulation of reports of 138 mills by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia for April, when orders booked during the month increased by 13 per cent, while production declined 9.5 per cent, comparing with the previous month, according to the Bank's report. The only items to show an increase in output were women's seamless, 15.8 per cent, and men's full-fashioned, 5.4 per cent. Both registered a gain in net shipments—women's seamless 1.4 per cent and men's full-fashioned, 6.4 per cent. Shipments of women's full-fashioned increased on about a parity with seamless, the gain amounting to less than 2 per cent.

The gains in order books during the month were distributed among men's full-fashioned, 36.9 per cent; women's full-fashioned, 21 per cent and the classification boys', misses' and children's, 13.4 per cent. April orders for seamless dropped by 10.2 per cent; women's seamless, 9.4 per cent and infants' hose, 11.6 per cent. Men's full-fashioned half hose was the only description to show a gain in unfilled orders at the end of the month, this amounting to 6.9 per cent. Unfilled orders for infants' hose fell off by 37.8 per cent. The report for April, comparing with March, is gratifying to manufacturers for the one reason it shows an increase in new orders and a decrease in production, which is regarded as indicating some progress in the direction of a more nearly balanced situation as between output and sales. Especially interesting to the trade is the showing of a gain all along the line for full-fashioned half hose, while infants' lines are the only items that failed to score a point.

## VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

## THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILLER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.



**FAST COLOR IDENTITY IS NOW THE MASTER SALESMAN**

# 5000 Buyers



**KNOW THIS LABEL as the Guide to Fast Colors**



**4000 Buyers like this one use the Franklin Process Directory in stores like these:**

R. H. MACY & Co., New York  
 NATIONAL BELLAS HESS Co., New York  
 SAKS & Co., New York  
 STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, Philadelphia  
 GIMBEL BROS., Pittsburgh  
 THE HUB, Chicago  
 SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co., Chicago  
 CHANDLER & Co., Boston  
 T. D. WHITNEY & Co., Boston  
 STEWART & Co., Baltimore  
 DAVISON-PAXON Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
 CROMER-CASSELLS, Miami, Fla.  
 MARY CUMMINGS, INC., Louisville  
 KRESGE DEPT. STORE, Newark  
 SCRUGGS-VANDERVOORT-BARNEY  
 St. Louis  
 D. H. HOLMES CO., LTD., New Orleans

*Gives you national acceptance of fast color quality wherever your fabrics are shown.*

SO RAPID has been the acceptance of the Franklin Process Fast Color Identification Plan that 5,000 and more buyers now know this Label as the way to identify fast colors on sight.

This enthusiastic acceptance is largely due to distribution of the Franklin Process Color Directory to stores like those listed in the panel at the left. The comments indicate the value attached to this forward merchandising aid:

**Says JOSEPH HORNE & Co., Pittsburgh:**

"After these directories are distributed our buyers should not be able to give convincing alibis that it is impossible to buy fast-color materials."

**Says RICH & Co., Saginaw, Mich.:**

"We find the Portfolio and directory a masterly contribution toward pushing fast colors to the front. Our buyers speak in the highest terms."

**Says DAVISON-PAXON Co., Atlanta, Ga.:**

"We appreciate the Portfolio (directory) giving us a list of manufacturers using the Franklin Process Colored yarns. It will be of great value to us."

**Says SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co., San Diego, Cal.:**

"This will acknowledge receipt of the Franklin Process Directory... this will be very useful and helpful to our division head and a source of greater information along the line of your products."

These comments give but a partial insight into the demand for fast colors and the selling advantage enjoyed by those now using the Franklin Process Color Label. Let us send you full information and explain how this plan may be used on your fabrics. This plan may prove the solution to the problem of gaining new outlets for your fast color lines. Address, using the coupon.

## FRANKLIN PROCESS

*Identified Fast Colors*

### PLANTS

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE and PHILADELPHIA  
 SOUTHERN FRANKLIN PROCESS CO. CENTRAL FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.  
 Greenville, S. C. Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 FRANKLIN RAYON CORP., Providence, R. I.—South Boston, Mass.  
 New York Office—40 Worth St.

FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

564 Eddy Street, Providence, R. I.

Please send me full particulars regarding the use of the Franklin Process Fast Color Identification Label on

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Firm \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

(Give name of fabric or product)

Ad. 348

# Notice of Trustee's Sale in Bankruptcy

Pursuant to an order of the Hon. H. E. DePass, Referee in Bankruptcy, I will sell at the Court House during the usual hours of Public Sale, at Gaffney, S. C., in the County of Cherokee, to the highest bidder, on July 7th, 1930:

All of the real and personal property of the Globe Manufacturing Company (bankrupt), situated and located near the City Limits of the City of Gaffney, S. C., on the main track of the Southern Railway, about one mile Northeast from Gaffney, S. C., to-wit:

34 acres of land; 1 Brick Mill Building and 7 Frame Warehouses and Garages; 28 Dwelling Houses; 1 Building used for Church Purposes; 1 Store Building.

All of the Machinery and Equipment as follows: 1 Vertical Opener (Saco-Lowell) with bale breaker, 12 foot apron; 2 40" Kitson Breakers, 1 Three Blade Beater, 1 Two Blade Beater; 1 Kitson Condenser, 1920 Model, 2 40" Kitson Finishers, Needle Beater, 1893 and 1903 Models; 39 Saco-Pettie and Whitin Cards, 24" and 27" Doffers; 2 Sets Bronsfield Traverse Grinders; 2 Bronsfield Drum Grinders; 1 Stripping Roll; 11 Frames, Rebuilt, Saco-Pettie Drawing, 56 Deliveries; 3 Saco-Lowell Slubbers, 6x12, 72 Spindles each; 2 Saco-Pettie Intermediates, 11x5½, 76 Spindles each; 2 Saco-Pettie Intermediates, 10x5, 104 Spindles each; 8 Saco-Lowell and Saco-Pettie Roving Frames, 8x4, 112 to 144 Spindles per Frame; 30 Whitin Spinning Frames, Clutch Spindle, 204 Spindles each, 2" Ring, No. 2 Flange, 4" Gauge, 7" Traverse, 4 Frame Motor Drive; 6 Foster Winders, Model 30, 100 Spindles each, Individual Motor Drive; 14 Latest Model B Type Boyce Weavers Knotters; 3 Reels, 50 Spindles each, 54" Skein.

## Conditioning Equipment, Parks-Cramer Electric or Steam Heat

16 Bahnsen Humidifiers, installed about 1922; 1 250 Horse Power Dillon Boiler; 1 Steam Engine, size 18x42, No. 171 H. P. Built by C. H. Brown & Co.

## Sets of Machine Shop Equipment

1 Smith & Courtney Lathe, 14" 1 Gear Cutting Machine; 1 Drill Press; 1 Emory Grinding Stand; 1 Air Compressor; 1 Power Hack Saw; 1 Blacksmith Hand Power Forge; 1 Electric Drill; 1 Threading Die; 1 Pipe Threading Die; 1 Carbide Tank; 2 1½ Ton Standard High Speed Hoists; 1 Boss Waste Press; 1 Centrifugal Fire Pump, Capacity 1,000 Gals. per Minute; 1 Mastfoss Pump; 1 Power Feed Pump for Boiler; 1 Fire Supply Tank, 50,000 Gallons; 1 Commercial Supply Tank, for Mill and Village, 10,000 Gallons.

All machinery, including the fire pump, is electrically driven and equipped with the necessary belting. The spinning is a four-frame drive. All electric switches are conduit safety switches, the Mill building is sprinkled throughout, and carries a very cheap fire rate.

In addition to the foregoing, there is a complete line of bobbins, cans, scales, etc., together with sufficient office furniture and equipment for the operation of the plant on yarn from 8s to 20s.

For further information see the Trustee for inventory and inspection of plant.

All bidders must post a certified check or cash of \$5,000 with the Trustee prior to the beginning of the sale, which amount will be returned to the unsuccessful bidders immediately after the sale, and the check or cash of the successful bidder will be applied on the purchase price, provided, he pays the balance of the purchase price by August 1st, 1930,—should the successful bidder fail to comply with these terms, the \$5,000 will be forfeited to the Trustee.

This sale is made subject to the confirmation by the Court for which purpose a meeting of the Common Creditors has been called at the office of the Hon. H. E. DePass, Referee in Bankruptcy, Spartanburg, S. C., July 9th, 1930, at 3:30 P. M.

H. C. MOORE, Trustee,  
Gaffney, S. C.

## Measuring Textiles

(Continued from Page 8)

standard methods—for example, the variability and magnitude of the stretchiness of textile yarns and fabrics has caused some investigators to go in quest of some better method than the constant speed of separation of jaws, because they find that constant speed of separation of jaws is not fool-proof and subject, therefore, to considerable variation. They believe, apparently, that a constant rate of loading is more fool-proof and more scientific in that two fabrics having quite different stretchiness but the same ultimate strength could be brought to break in the same time by means of a constant loading device. Some very ingenious devices have been brought out (some with autographic charts) in which a constant flow of water or fine shot constitutes the constant rate of loading. Those machines have been used successfully for experimental purposes, but so far I am not aware of adequate data to show that they are more fool-proof or more scientific than the dead weight pendulum type of machine with constant rate of separation of jaws as described in the standards.

Ballistic types of machines have also been proposed, designed and tried out in a hope of more scientific and more accurate results. I know of no sufficient data to warrant an opinion of their value in practical testing.

We should always be looking for more fool-proof and more scientific methods, but we should not let such a quest stand in the way of using what has already developed to a worth-while use.

## Favors Deadweight Pendulum

The writer believes that the dead-weight pendulum type of machine has now reached a state of perfection that warrants its very wide use in the textile industries. The errors due to operator and machine should not be greater than the variations in the materials to be tested or to errors due to the determination of the standard atmosphere.

Lack of confidence may be due also to impossible requirements due to ignorance of the complexity of the requirement. The busy-body groups, of which there is a large oversupply, think in terms of price and performance too much. Performance is a word that often covers a wide range of related factors, each of which must be taken separately in the laboratory and the relation established by continued and wide experience. We are all interested in performance tests that are adequate and not too complicated, but the experienced laboratorian knows the difficulty of finding them.

Over-confidence may be as great a stumbling block to the use of standardized tests as lack of confidence. There are some with the very best of intention toward bringing about systematic buying and selling under specification and laboratory tests, but who have more zeal than knowledge and who have had disappointing experiences due to ignorance and become active retarding influences. A single case will illustrate what I mean. A certain woolen cloth for uniforms was bought on a specification in which too much stress was placed on tensile strength leading to disappointment in the price quoted. Any manufacturer could have told the buyer that he could furnish him a better wearing and generally more serviceable cloth at a lower price if he would reduce the strength requirement. It is perhaps too much to expect of the manufacturer as he might lose a sale thereby. However, I can but believe that if the seller (manufacturer) were always to try honestly



to show the buyer in a nice but firm way his error, a step in advance could easily be made.

It may be said that on the whole the art of the application and interpretation of the results of the measurement of the physical properties of textile yarns, threads and fabrics with reference to their various uses, is to a great extent in its infancy. There seems to be a rapidly growing understanding that an intelligent try-out in practice is an essential safeguard to every interpretation.

#### Fields of Endeavor

It may appear to some that I have undue emphasis on tensile strength tests and standard atmosphere, and have forgotten determinations of weight, width, thread count, yarn size, twist in yarns, etc. I have done this purposely, as these latter tests seem to be in a fairly satisfactory state, their moot points in general having been due to moisture content and stretch. My main purpose has been to show that much progress has been made in the last fifteen years in the measurement of physical properties of textile yarns and fabrics and that all of the ordinary routine measurements have reached a state to warrant their every-day use with confidence.

I shall now call attention briefly to some of the what seem to me to be good fields of endeavor in the immediate future, among which may be mentioned:

A—The development of a standard constant temperature and constant relative humidity testing room.

B—Investigations looking to making all tests in any room in an "as-is" state and computing results for a standard state.

C—More general use of stress-strain diagrams with special reference to their interpretation and use.

D—Studies to determine the relative merits of the single strand, lea and strip tests for the determination of the average strength of yarns.

E—Further study of the Ball Burst Test and the interpretation and application of the results.

F—Further study of wear tests with reference to standardization of a machine and method of test.

G—Further study of the folding test, essentially as applied to paper to determine whether it has a real utility value when applied to fabrics for certain purposes.

H—Investigations as to the possibility of grading textile fibres by physical measurements independently of organoleptic methods.

The dehumidifying at a reasonable cost has been the most problematical part of the constant temperature and constant relative humidity room up to very recent times. Dehumidifying can now be done by use of some of the cooling systems such as are used in most shops in connection with the humidifying and temperature equipments usually found in laboratories for increasing the humidity and temperature in the winter season, at a reasonable cost for laboratories making large numbers of tests. It is desirable to have a standardized equipment worked out for rooms of various sizes to accommodate a fairly uniform number of workmen. The main requirement for the room is cork-lined walls and properly protected doorways.

#### Blanket Mill Curtails.

Spray, N. C.—The Carolina Cotton & Woolen Co. unit, known as the Rhode Island Mill, which has been making cotton blankets, is to discontinue operations indefinitely, it is reported. Equipment to make a different class of goods is to be added, according to these reports.

## Yours for the Asking! this \$1,000,000 Service

That's what it is—as advertised. Although it has taken us a little more than a century to gradually build it. Our technical service today has cost us close to a million dollars. As makers and distributors of products that play such a vital part in the textile industry, we must know to an absolute certainty just what our products can or cannot do for our clients. This service is particularly adapted to your specific textile needs and is available any time to assist in solving your problems.

#### Sizing Compounds

For weighting and finishing all textiles

A. H. Gum

Alsace Gum

Dighton Artificial Gum

Rosin Size

#### Our Products

Sizing Gums  
Sizing Compounds  
Softeners  
Soluble Gums  
Soluble Oils  
Soaps  
Dextrines  
Colors  
Pigment and Lake  
Chemicals (Belle Brand)  
Liquid Chlorine  
Chlorine Lime  
(Bleaching Powder)  
Caustic Soda.

## Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.

Chemists to the Textile Industry

Providence  
New York

Charlotte

Philadelphia  
Boston

## CYPRESS Tanks Look Simple

But many buyers have found that only Davis Genuine Tidewater Cypress Tanks are unexcelled. They're tight, they last, they don't impart color; and more than 40 years of manufacturing experience and building skill show up profitably for you in the price! Send your specifications and see. New catalog of standard sizes on request.



Millmen use them by the thousands, for scores of storage, fire protection and processing purposes. Rectangular, half round, round; any size, any shape.

G. M. Davis & Son

8th and Laurel Sts.  
Palatka, Florida



## Puro Fountains

HAVE

Automatic Self-Cleaning  
Filters

A design for every Purpose

Ask us for your copy of "The Story of a Hair Snake"

It's Free

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.  
Haydenville, Mass.

## SELLING AGENTS *for* SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

### Deering, Milliken & Co.,

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard Street

New York

79 Chauncey St., Boston 223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

### WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

Established 1828

43 and 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK

Selling Agents For

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS

Baltimore	Philadelphia	Boston	St. Joseph
St. Louis	San Francisco	Chicago	Shanghai (China)
St. Paul	Cincinnati	Minneapolis	

### Wellington, Sears & Company

93 Franklin St., Boston

65 Worth St., New York

Philadelphia

Chicago

Atlanta

New Orleans

San Francisco

### Amory, Browne & Co.

Specializing in Selling Cotton Mill Products

BOSTON, 48 Franklin St.

62 Worth St., NEW YORK

Our Export Department Serves 69 Foreign Countries

### CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

### Joshua L. Baily & Co.

10-12 Thomas St., New York

Offices in Principal Domestic and Foreign Countries

## COTTON GOODS

New York.—There were no new developments in the cotton goods markets last week and trade continued on about the same limited basis that has been noted for some weeks past. In spite of the severe curtailment, stocks of print cloths and sheetings have shown little decline, due to the light buying during the past month. It is believed that the 50 per cent curtailment in these lines will be continued for an indefinite time.

Curtailment in fine goods is expected to reach full fifty per cent and be kept there well through the summer months.

Some sellers reported a slightly better business in gray goods during the latter part of the week. Carded broadcloths were generally rather slow, although interest was shown and in a few quarters bids were current. There was some light trading in odd widths in print cloths, and reports were current of a better Eastern business in sateens. Twills sold lightly on an unchanged basis for the yardages in demand. There was some business in moderate quantities of low-end tobaccos reported at unchanged price levels.

Reports concerning combed broadcloths were somewhat irregular. In two or three quarters there were encountered second hand offerings of good makes, some of these being about 1c per yard under the currently quoted gray replacement price, with considerable yardages represented. Others reported declines of some makes of 128x68s from their recent position, with some good orders placed. It was reported that spots of a good Eastern make had sold this week at 13c, although poor goods only have been available at this price. Some cloths in the neighborhood of 15c were reported available at 14¼c to 14½c for quantity. Sales at 15¼c of 144x76s were reported, with another make reported sold at 16½c.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4¼
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6 - 6½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8½
Brown sheetings, standard	11
Tickings, 8-ounce	18½-20½
Denims	15
Standard prints	8
Dress ginghams	12¼-15
Staple ginghams	10

### Constructive Selling Agents

for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

57 Worth St.

New York City



## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market reflected a somewhat better business last week, although improvement so far has not been great enough to result in any material increase in sales. One of the more encouraging features of the market was the better business done in yarns for the export trade.

There was little if any change in the price situation. In some instances, further concessions were reported but the majority of spinners asserted they had gone as far as possible in reducing prices and that they could not see any reason for naming lower figures. The total volume of business was slightly larger than during the previous week, but was generally confined to small orders.

Inquiry broadened, however, and consumers have been asking for quotations on nearly all grades. Weaving yarns in the coarse and medium counts have been most in demand. Some lots of yarn for insulating purposes have sold up to 10,000 pounds, but the copper interests have yet to place orders in anything like normal volume. Curtailment, either in force or planned, in many mills should help to stabilize prices, dealers believe. Sharp competition for business has resulted in cuts of half a cent or more during the week, and the following list is nominal at the low side of quotations given.

While prices are usually what the buyer demands, it is peculiar that in instances certain spinners are asking decidedly more than the market warrants. In other cases, no replies to queries for quotations are being received. In both cases it would seem as though the spinner was not very anxious to do business on the present level, realizing that to do so means a material loss.

Southern Single Chain Warps		White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	
10s	23	ply	26½
12s	23½	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	23
16s	29	8s, 1-ply	23
20s	30½	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24
26s	32½	10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	24
30s	34½	12s, 2-ply	25½
36s	35½	16s, 2-ply	29
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		20s, 2-ply	31
8s	27	26s, 2-ply	35
10s	28	30s, 2-ply	35½
12s	29	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply	
16s	30	8s	27
20s	31½	10s	27
24s	34½	12s	28
30s	36	16s	30
36s	41	20s	31½
40s	42	Southern Frame Cones	
40s ex.	47½	8s	26½
Southern Single Skeins		10s	27
8s	27	12s	27½
10s	28	14s	28
12s	28½	16s	28½
14s	29	18s	29
16s	29½	20s	29½
20s	30½	22s	30
24s	32½	24s	31½
28s	35	26s	32½
30s	35½	28s	33½
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		30s	34½
8s	27½	30s	33½
10s	28	40s	39
12s	28½	Southern Two-ply Mercerizing Twist Combed Peler	
14s	29	8-12s	41
16s	29½	20s	44
20s	31	30s	47
24s	33½	36s	48½
26s	34½	38s	50
30s	35½	40s	50½
40s	42	50s	54
40s ex.	47	60s	62
50s	52½	70s	72
60s	61½	80s	83
Carpet Yarns			
Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	33		

## CATLIN YARN COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

SOUTHERN OFFICE:

1017 Commercial Bank Bldg.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

### Travelers Low?

—Wire Victor



We maintain large stocks of Victors at Providence, R. I., Gastonia, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

In an emergency, wire! Shipment will be made immediately. It's always better, however, to keep a reserve stock of Victors on hand. Then there's no possibility of getting into a jam.

### VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY

20 Mathewson St.

Providence, R. I.

Southern Agent, A. B. CARTER

Room 615, Third Nat. Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.

Southern Representatives

A. Dewey Carter

Gastonia, N. C.

N. H. Thomas

Gastonia, N. C.

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Atlanta, Ga.

## McCAMPBELL & COMPANY

320 Broadway, New York

WEBER-COLMAN  
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS  
HIGH SPEED WARPERS  
YARN TYING MACHINES  
YARN DRAWING MACHINES  
HAND KNOTTERS  
WEBER-COLMAN COMPANY

General Offices and Plant

ROCKFORD, ILL., U. S. A.

## WENTWORTH

### Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn. Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Reg. U. S. P. O.



## CLASSIFIED ADS.

**I Want a HARD Job**  
Am a superintendent of many years experience and am looking for a different proposition that offers greater opportunities than my present position. Best of references. Write H. H., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### For Sale

48-46" Model E Draper Looms, 1927 model.

84-40" Model E Draper Looms, 1927 model.

Above looms equipped with mid-gut feelers, roper let-off, vibrating whip roll, 28-bobbin battery.

160-40" Hopedale Looms. Will sell outright or exchange for \$1" Stafford automatics.

1-5 and 7 ft. cylinder CoHoes Slasher.

18-Model "A" Boyce Weavers Knotters.

C. L. Upchurch & Sons, 1108 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

### For Sale

1-Barber Colman Model 5-E Tying-in Machine, 1927 model, will tie warps up to 50-inch.

C. L. Upchurch & Sons, 1108 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

### For Sale

1-5,000 spindle Coarse Yarn equipment, \$3.00 per spindle.

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### BULLETIN

#### CLASSIFIED ADS

are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to inch.

**THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL**  
is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.  
**SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM**

### Dot Filling Retainer Patented.

Lakedale, N. C.—According to information received here by Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney of Charlotte, N. C., L. E. Monroe, of this place, has been issued a patent, No. 1,759,548, which covers a structure called a "dot filling retainer." This invention comprises hooks pivoted on the temple of the loom so that in weaving filling material like effertains and the like with dots therein, that the striking of the temple of the loom caused by the lay of the loom causes the hooks to move downward and engage the filling thread and hold the same while the shuttle is being shot back through the warp. If desired the filling retainer can be raised out of operative position by means of the harness mechanism. The mechanism displaces the ordinary thread which has heretofore been used for holding the ends of the filling.

### Celanese Corp. Declares Preferred Dividends.

Lee Cadien, secretary of the Celanese Corporation of America, announced that the board of directors had declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the 7 per cent cumulative series prior preferred stock of the company, payable July 1, 1930, to holders of said stock of record on the books of the company at the close of business on June 16.

He also announced that the board of directors had declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on the 7 per cent cumulative first participating preferred stock of the company, payable June 30 to holders of said stock of record on the books of the company at the close of business June 16.

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Interesting Stories of  
Cotton Mill Life

**"A Man Without a Friend"**

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**"Hearts of Gold"**

**"The Better Way"**

**"Will Allen—Sinner"**

Price \$1.00 Each

Order from  
**CLARK PUBLISHING CO.**  
Charlotte, N. C.



## New Fields for Durene

As a result of an informal survey of manufacturing and retailing, upholstery and drapery markets, the Durene Association of America has brought to light a considerable interest in uses of durene in these fields. This interest is showing very healthy signs at the present time, and is pointed to as a potentially large market for durene yarns.

During the past few years considerable inroads have been made by the highly luminous textiles in drapery and upholstery fabrication, but an importantly large number of manufacturers and retailers intimate that the fashion movement toward low-lustered cloths is bringing about a decided upward curve in the use of quality mercerized yarns for decorative materials.

W. D. Fraser, buyer of upholstery and drapery fabrics at Strawbridge & Clothier in Philadelphia, told the Durene Association that in his experience and opinion a tremendous future for this textile is to be found in the decorative fabric field. Mr. Fraser pointed out that greater satisfaction may be obtained in the handling of durene cotton than in the handling of more slippery fibers which tend to pull and twist; and that in other ways great dependability may be found in the use of durene. At the present time the main use of these yarns in decorative fields is confined to higher priced items, but Mr. Fraser feels that the increasing use of durene will make it a volume business in brocades, reps and other important cloths.

Representatives of the Durene Association noted two years ago before the formation of this organization the curtains which had been installed in the guest rooms of one of America's most important hotels. These were largely constructed of fine quality mercerized cotton. Upon visiting the hotel recently they learned that these curtains were still in use; that they showed not the slightest degree of wear; that their soft luster had not dulled, and no fading had transpired.

It is interesting to note that while the present market for durene yarns is largely monopolized by hosiery and underwear manufacturers, the first users of mercerized yarns in this country were drapery and upholstery makers. A recently compiled report on early uses points out that in 1897 German and English mercerizers competed for an American market and were responsible for the development of considerable interest in the use of mercerized cotton in the United States. As in Europe,



## UNIVERSAL WINDING CO. Boston

### Textile Winding Machinery

#### Southern Offices

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Frederick Jackson  
I. E. Wynne

Atlanta, Ga.  
Jesse W. Stribling

Factory Office: Providence, R. I.



"Where Quality Counts"

### U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

15. Aborn St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres. AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.

WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN

Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.

"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT."  
Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against interruptions and delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—

Use OUR SPECIAL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—  
Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFFSET" Patent No. 1,636,992.



## Seydel-Woolley Company

ATLANTA

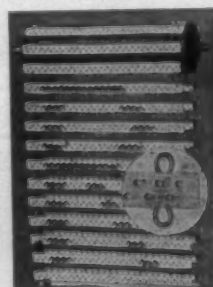
Textile  
Chemicals  
For  
Best Weaving

A Concern is  
Known by the  
Customers It  
Keeps

## THE IMPROVED EYE

We Also Manufacture

Dobby Loom Cords  
and Pegs



Rice Dobby Chain Company

Millbury,

Mass.

## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as master mechanic. Best references. No. 5735.

WANT position as overseer weaving—any kind except Jacquards. No. 5737.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now employed but wish to change. No. 5738.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 37, 16 years experience on drills, sheetings, prints and denims. Good shipping clerk. No. 5739.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner, day or night. Age 37. Best references. No. 5740.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or as superintendent. 20 years experienced white and colored work. Will go anywhere. No. 5741.

WANT position as overseer weaving, designing or finishing. Nine years with present company. Can give references and satisfaction. No. 5742.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 30, experienced on white and colored work. I. C. S. course on carding and spinning. Strictly sober and reliable. Good references. No. 5743.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or both. Experienced and reliable. No. 5744.

WANT position as carder, spinner or winder—one or all three. Age 38. With one mill four years and another three. Experienced on white and colored. Now running Saco-Lowell long draft spinning. Experienced in cotton grading. My employers as reference. No. 5745.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. 20 years experience on Nos. up to 40s. No. 5746.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Age 33. Graduate I. C. S. Strictly sober. Married. Now employed but want better job. No. 5747.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced and well qualified. Best references. No. 5748.

WANT position as spinner, twister, spooler and winder. Married. 17 years with one mill. Good manager of help. Would accept position as assistant in large mill. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 5749.

WANT position as superintendent, engineering or selling. Age 33. Married. Graduate commercial course, machinist and draftsman, textile extension; employed since 1917. Experienced as mechanical engineer, foreman and superintendent, and in production cost and office routine. References—all for whom I've worked. No. 5750.

WANT position as superintendent, or assistant, or as carder and spinner. Experienced on carded and combed yarns single and ply,—plain and fancy broadcloth, chambrays, poplin, marquisette, and crepe. Age 28. Married. No. 5751.

WANT position as twisting, spooling, warping and slashing. Married. Age 30. Eight years experience. Now employed but wish to change. Prefer North Carolina. No. 5752.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced and best references. No. 5753.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder in small mill; experienced and reliable. No. 5754.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or as second hand in large mill. Age 25. Married. I. C. S. graduate carding and spinning. Four years experience as overseer, carding and card grinding, and in spinning. Sober, industrious, efficient and reliable. References the best. No. 5755.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Eight years on present job. Wish to change. Best references. No. 5756.

WANT position as overseer cloth room or finishing or both. Experienced on all kinds of cloth white and colored. Understand all makes of finishing machinery. 15 years experience. Married and have family. No. 5757.

WANT position as roller coverer. 15 years experience, all makes of rollers. Prefer mill shop. Best references. No. 5758.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Can figure any machine in carding, spinning or weaving. Yarn and cloth analysis,—all kinds of cloth and designing. No. 5759.

WANT position as dyer. 21 years with one mill, dyeing rayon, silk, mercerized and cotton hose. Handled 4000 pairs daily. Want position with small mill where job will be permanent if work is satisfactory. Available immediately. No. 5760.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced on plain, fancies, rayon and cotton for eight years. Prefer N. C. or S. C. Best references. Good record. Now employed. No. 5761.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving, finishing, designing or dyeing. Experienced on plan, fancies, dobby work, rayon and novelties. Especially expert in warp preparation, dyeing, and finishing. References. No. 5762.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Capable and conscientious. Experienced on various weaves and can give satisfaction. No. 5763.

WANT position as master mechanic. Lancashire experience in large mills, steam and electrical. Several years abroad on contracts for English textile firms. Practical, economical, loyal and tactful. Can go anywhere. Particulars and references on request. No. 5764.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or designing. Several years experience in both departments; all grade of cloth. Age 30. Good references. No. 5765.

WANT position as paymaster or assistant, or as accountant. Age 27. Five years experience, best references. No. 5766.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Ten years with one large company, as overseer. Age 43. Experienced in yarns 6 to 30s. White and colored. Waste of all kinds. Best references. No. 5767.

WANT position as overseer carding, or second hand in large mill. Age 28. Single. Ten years experience as second hand, card grinder and speeder fixer. No. 5768.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced in carded and combed yarns. Age 36. Good references. No. 5769.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding and spinning, or as overseer carding. Best record and references. No. 5770.

### JOIN HOSIERY GUILD

Berry & Lee of Durham, N. C., have been admitted to membership in the Hosiery Guild, Inc., it was learned at the office of the managing director, Harry L. Kinne. The equipment of this company consists of Scott & Williams 340-needle machines with gusset toe. Samples of Guildmode hosiery will be prepared so that this company may go into production at once.

### COTTON MILLS IN TEXAS SHOW DROP IN OUTPUT

Austin, Texas.—During April, a number of cotton mills in Texas were working on a half-time schedule while others were operating only five days a week. Four plants in Texas, however, maintained full-time schedules. During that month, 21 Texas mills consumed 5,889 bales of cotton and turned out 5,216,000 yards of cloth, whereas the same mills used 9,015 bales of cotton and produced 6,732,000 yards of cloth in April, 1929. Cloth sales for the month amounted to 4,580,000 yards, or 87.5 per cent of production. Unfilled orders gained from 6,688,000 yards in March to 6,800,000 yards in April. This is the first gain in unfilled orders in almost a year. At the present rate of production, bookings are equal to about five weeks' run.

### NEW BAHNSON INSTALLATIONS

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The Bahnson Company, of this city, recently installed their equipment in the following textile mills: The Washington Mills Co., Fries, Va., two Bahnson conditioning rooms there, and a new humidifier at their Mayodan, N. C., plant, the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., the American Silk Mills, Orange, Va., the Habersham Mills, Habersham, Ga., the Cleghorn Mills and the Spencer Mills, of Spindale, N. C.

### FLY MFG. CO. GETTING NEW MACHINERY IN COLUMBIA PLANT

Columbia, Tenn. — The Columbia plant of the Fly Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of work clothing, will be equipped throughout with new machinery during the summer months. It is the purpose of the new owners of the company to increase the capacity of the plant, and also the present working force of 75 operatives.



*Six definite reasons why you  
should use*

## Gum Tragasol

1. A pure vegetable gum.
2. Uniformity unquestionable.
3. Adds strength to yarn.
4. Reduces shedding.
5. Reduces seconds caused by loom stoppages.
6. Better Production. Better Cloth.

**John P. Marston Company**  
*Importers*

**247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston**

# Starch

400 MILL

500 MILL



FAMOUS N

C. P. SPECIAL

BLUE RIVER CRYSTAL

THESE starches are manufactured by carefully controlled and standardized methods. Purity and uniformity are guaranteed. Economy and efficiency are proved by the constantly increasing number of exacting textile manufacturers who are getting satisfactory results by using our starches especially selected for their conditions.

Recommendations are based upon intelligent investigation of each individual problem.

**CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY**  
17 Battery Place, New York City

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BOSTON

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Sizing Compound  
"V"

TALLOW  
GLYCERINE  
GUMS  
DEXTRINE  
PRESERVATIVE  
WATER

Contains no Chlorides, no Mineral Salts,  
and no Mineral Oil.

**STODGHILL & COMPANY**  
530-532-534 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

*"The Size  
That Satisfies"*

A Compound that has never given any trouble at the finishing plant.  
Will give a good increase in tensile strength.

This Compound and our Service will give the feel and weight desired.



## Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

### Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

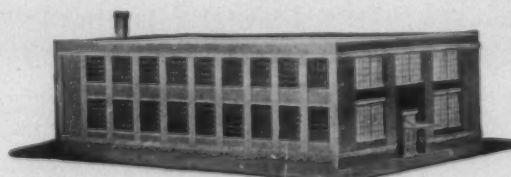
LICKERINS REWOUND

COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

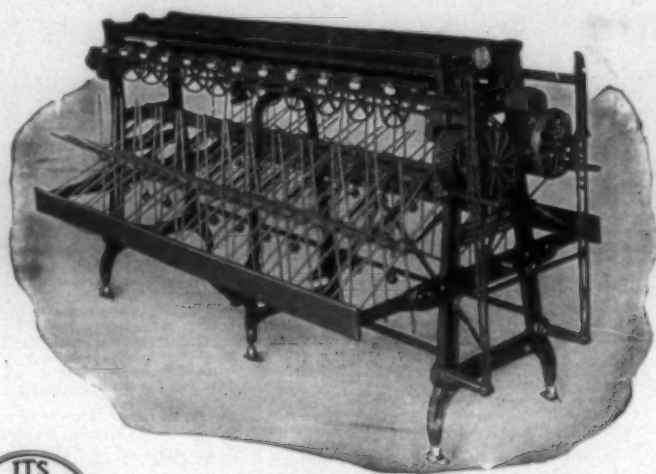
For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

Graham and Palmer Sts., Charlotte, N. C.  
44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.  
215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Textile Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



## The bearing surfaces in this Winder ARE ALWAYS NEW



THE oil-less shaft and spindle bearings with which Sipp-Eastwood winders are equipped are renewable. As soon as the slightest wear is evident, they can be turned in a few seconds—with a screw driver—and an unused surface is instantly available. Consequently, the bearing surfaces in these winders are *always new*.

When old-fashioned cast-iron bearings and spindles, on the other hand, become worn, spindle speed is reduced and production declines. Trouble results in warping due to unevenly wound spools, and in dyeing because of oil spotted yarn.

With Sipp-Eastwoods you get higher spindle speed, greater production and more evenly wound spools, which are three more reasons why Sipp-Eastwoods are the most widely used winders for silk and rayon today.

### SIPP-EASTWOOD CORP.

Also Manufacturers of latest type  
Horizontal Silk and Rayon Warpers of  
Various Sizes.  
Re-Beamers Folding Machine Quillers  
Edge Warpers

Keen and Summer Sts.,  
Paterson, N. J.

REPRESENTATIVES:  
NEW ENGLAND SOUTH  
Joseph Barnes Carolina Specialty Co.  
New Bedford, Mass. Charlotte, N. C.

ENGLAND  
Textile Accessories, Ltd., Manchester,  
England

### QUALITY

Skill in manufacture tells the story of superior textile fabrics.

Skill in manufacture, together with expert knowledge of textile mill requirements, explains why the special purpose

**Wyandotte**  
Quality and Service  
**Textile Alkalies**

are becoming increasingly popular with mill operators.

Thorough but gentle detergent action, combined with perfect rinsing, insure such splendid condition of the fibres that even dyeing and soft texture is guaranteed.

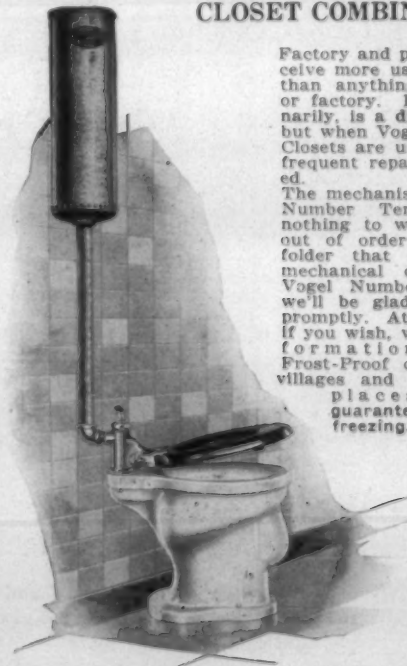


Ask your supply man for  
"WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

Particularly adapted to factories and plants

### VOGEL SEAT-ACTION CLOSET COMBINATION



Factory and plant closets receive more use—and abuse—than anything in the plant or factory. Repairing, ordinarily, is a disagreeable job, but when Vogel Number Ten Closets are used the need of frequent repairs is eliminated.

The mechanism of the Vogel Number Ten is simple—nothing to wear out or get out of order. We have a folder that shows all the mechanical details of the Vogel Number Ten, which we'll be glad to send you, promptly. At the same time, if you wish, we will send information about Vogel Frost-Proof closets for mill villages and other exposed places—positively guaranteed against freezing.

**JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY**

Wilmington, Del.

St. Louis, Mo.



# HOME SECTION

## SOUTHERN

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 12, 1930

### News of the Mill Villages

#### TROY, N. C.

##### Wilbur Cotton Mills, Inc.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Here I am again. Sure was glad to see my letter in print, and then I received letters from some of my old friends down in Georgia, who saw the letter in the Bulletin.

We are still running full-time day and night, and all the help are well satisfied. Mr. Lockey, our superintendent, sure knows how to get along with all the employees.

Our ball team lost a good game last Saturday to a team picked from Troy. Some of the boys lived in the country near Troy, and some in the city. Anyway, they outplayed our boys, so we have no excuse to offer. It was a good game, 12 to 5, but we hope to do better next time.

The boys and men of the village have a camp of the Woodmen of the World here, and meet every Saturday night. They have a hall here in the village, and are a real live bunch. They went over to Candor and took part in the memorial services last Sunday.

Mr. Ensor, our manager, has recently returned from a trip to New York and Philadelphia, and we are all very glad that he is back.

The young folks of the village had a "cake slicing" last Saturday night, and although the writer was unable to attend, we understand that the cakes were not wanting, plenty of 'em there. I'm making my plans right now, so as not to miss another, for these girls sure know their stuff on cooking cakes.

JUST BILL.

#### CHINA GROVE, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

When you get "blue" and just can't help it, hop on the train and go to China Grove and you'll forget your troubles. You'll find here three

of the best cotton mills in the South. China Grove Cotton Mill.

Here you'll see over six acres of lawn around the mill. Makes one wonder if it is the "Garden of Eden" without a serpent.

Mr. John H. Rutledge is treasurer, and he won't have anything or anybody but the best around his mill. (That is the reason we have so many copies of the Bulletin going there.)

Like all the overseers and the help, the village—in fact everything—is up-to-date, and it makes a fel-

#### WORTH KEEPING—

Fit.  
Busy.  
Faith.  
Alert.  
Straight.  
Your head.  
Your nerve.  
Your temper.  
Your health.  
Your friends.  
Out of mischief.  
Your enthusiasm.  
Your eye peeled.  
The ball rolling.  
Your credit good.  
Your self respect.  
Some money on hand.  
The Ten Commandments.

low feel good just to go there, look around, and meet those fine people. New improvements are being made all the time.

The men in charge are all "home product," and have worked up to their positions, as follows:

L. B. Laughlin, general superintendent Mill No. 1 and Mill No. 2.

Day overseers at No. 1 are: W. R. Owens, carder; J. W. Mabry, spinner. Night—H. B. Shoe, carder; C. M. Talbert, spinner. No. 2 day—L. P. Thompson, carder; H. T. Davis, spinner. Night—R. B. Sides, carder; C. D. Morgan, spinner; B. W. Thompson, master mechanic for both mills.

Fine combed yarns that are always in demand is the product.

#### Cannon Mill No. 8.

This is another fine mill with lots of improvements going on all the time.

K. A. Shinn is superintendent; S. P. McLester, overseer carding; F. A. Sides, spinner; H. C. Lawson, overseer weaving and cloth room.

So many changes and improvements here that passengers on trains think this is Kannapolis and are hard to convince otherwise.

W. H. S.

#### CLIFFSIDE, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Vacation time is here again, and we have lots of boys and girls that are glad of it. We had twenty-two to graduate from high school, and 25 from grammar school. Some of the men from the office and store are taking their vacations this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Myles Haynes are away this week on vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoyle Lovelace are spending a few days with Mr. Lovelace's parents near Mooresboro.

Mr. Francis Thompson and Mr. Victor Martin were in Charlotte Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Prince spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Johnson, of Charlotte.

Mr. and Mrs. Raleigh Haynes, of Avondale, spent the week-end with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Simmons.

Mrs. D. C. Whitaker and little daughter are visiting relatives in Virginia.

We are sorry to say that Miss Kate Keeter is on the sick list.

Mr. Samuel Thompson has been on the sick list, but is able to be out again.

We are still running on short time but hope to soon be able to start up full time again.

Aunt Becky, when are you going to visit us again?  
DICKEY.

## Becky Ann's Own Page

### SUNSHINE WORKERS IN ALBANY, GEORGIA, ENTHUSIASTICALLY GOING FORWARD.

Well! Our hat is off to the good people of Flint River Cotton Mills. They even get ahead of anything that I can plan or imagine! First thing we know they'll be keeping up a room in a sanitorium, or, gee whiz! they may even build a hospital! I've about concluded that they are invincible and unconquerable! Oh, that we had more such clubs—and why haven't we? It's just for the lack of inspirational leadership.

Now if the people would get to work and organize, we could have a Sunshine Convention in Greenville, S. C., during the Textile Exposition this fall, and get more inspiration and more worth-while advertising than any of us can imagine.

I know that Mr. Clark will back me in a convention at that time, and if the Christian people of our mill communities will get busy and organize clubs, I am confident that we can carry out a fine program in a convention in October. I believe mill companies would arrange for transportation of delegates to Greenville for such a meeting.

#### Shiners Get Busy.

There is nothing greater or finer than an unselfish spirit—a genuine wish to "help somebody." Through the united efforts of Sunshine workers much good can be accomplished, and no one be burdened. Let's get busy everywhere, and organize. See what the people at Albany, Ga., are doing and go thou and do likewise."

AUNT BECKY.

### SUNSHINE CLUB, ALBANY, GA., REPORTS GREAT GAINS.

Our contest campaign went over splendidly, led by Miss Alma Barrett and Miss Jeanette McDermont, and 44 new members was the result—making our membership a grand total of 87!

Both leaders worked faithfully and were awarded prizes.

The lawn party at the home of Superintendent and Mrs. W. H. McDaniel was a most enjoyable occasion; there were 56 Sunshine members present, and \$34.00 were added to our treasury.

Mrs. Lewis Spivey, Mrs. Robert Hughes, Mrs. T. Kinsey, Mrs. T. C. Pearce, and Mrs. J. E. Austin assisted the hostess in entertaining. Our next meeting will be with Mrs. G. H. Akins on 11th street. Every member is urged to be present.

Mrs. T. V. McDaniel and Mrs. Zula Moody are on our sick list.

Our song is "Try and Scatter Sunshine."

Fourteen Sunshine Flower Girls attended the funeral of Mrs. John

Borders—two girls to each wreath or spray, and all wearing their Sunshine badges. We are also going to adopt white costumes for such occasions.

#### Our Rules.

1. Each member to pay dues promptly.
2. Each committee to be at the appointed place at proper time, or send a substitute.
3. Give each member an active part on various occasions.
4. All serving on committee, wear badges.
5. Strive to promote a better community spirit.
6. Love thy neighbor as thyself.
7. Do not criticize one another.
8. Members to be textile people only, and village merchants and families of the community.
9. Sunshiners to be diligent in looking after sick, and to help those in destitute circumstances.
10. Lend a helping hand to those who help themselves.

#### Sunshine Convention.

Aunt Becky, we are hoping that Sunshine Clubs will be organized everywhere and grow till we can have a convention. Wouldn't that be grand—and it would do so much good to have delegates from each club meet and swap experiences and suggestions.

MRS. J. E. AUSTIN.

### LIFE AND DEATH OF MARVIN FLACK, OVERSEER WEAVING, MARION MFG. CO.

By R. B. G.

How sad and sorrowful is the task  
Of writing this last line,  
But as a friend, indeed and truth,  
This task has fallen mine.

Our hearts are broken, spirits crushed,  
This load is hard to bear;  
But with the dear sweet loved ones left,  
I now this sorrow share.

Mr. Flack was a noble man—  
A husband kind and true;  
A citizen, beyond reproach—  
A dear sweet daddy, too.

He was devoted to his home,  
His wife and children dear;  
And trusting in the Saviour's love  
He had no cause to fear.

His blessed memory will abide  
In every human breast;  
While he sleeps, the sweetest sleep,  
And rests in sweetest rest.

His life was one bright happy thought.

And virtue was a blessing;  
He had a big receptive heart,  
The Saviour's love caressing.

No malice harbored in his heart  
But kindness and good will;  
And these sweet memories that we love,  
Will live and linger still.

His life a holy inspiration,  
And one of sacred love,  
Points us to that happy home-land,  
Beyond the sky above.

The blessings that he gave were great—  
Greater than earthly treasure;  
And God poured love into his heart  
In running over measure.

To wife whose spirit now is crushed,  
And children left behind,  
It's hard to understand these things,  
The Jesus is so kind.

These sad, sad times, must come,  
you know,  
To every human breast;  
So just remember that the Lord  
Will always do the best.

While we struggle on in sorrow,  
With this great load to bear,—  
Dear Saviour, won't you tell him now,  
That we will meet him there?

Hush! I hear the sound of music  
On Heaven's golden shore.  
It's the voice of Angels singing—  
Daddy's going thru the Door!

Good-bye husband, good-bye Papa,  
This parting gives us pain,  
But we will come and join you there,  
Be sure and meet the train!

It's sad to be down here alone,  
Lord help us, while we wait,  
But when we come to join you there  
Please meet us at the Gate.

We know you had to leave us, daddy,  
Our home is lonely now,  
But we here give our cares to Jesus,  
To God's will we humbly bow.

We'll never hear you speak again,  
Nor look into your face;  
There never will be another one  
To take our daddy's place.

Our only hope to ever see  
The face that shone so bright;  
Is trusting in the Lord's rich grace  
And always living right.

We cover your grave with flowers,  
But these will fade and die;



But that sweet life you lived on earth.

Will kiss you in the sky.

We lay his body now beneath

The cold and cruel sod,

His memory lingers in our hearts,

His soul lives on with God.

And now we say our last good-bye,

It's awful sad, you know;

But thank the Lord, he's gone up there,

Where all the saved will go.

We would not call him back again

To brighten every room;

For he's too happy in that land

Where flowers always bloom.

### AN AGED MOTHER DESERTED.

They had to carry Anna Sowka, of Chicago, age 69, into the court room, she was so weak. She had been picked up on the streets where she was wandering half crazy over the refusal of her six grown children, to care for her.

Judge George Curran had the five young women and one young man brought in to face him, and he asked them one by one:

"Will you shelter your mother?" and each one answered "No!"

"Forget the almighty dollar and get some human blood in your veins!" he stormed at them.

But they walked out and left their old mother to be turned over to charity.

We hope a close watch will be kept on the above ungrateful and inhuman children. We feel sure that a just God will deal with them as they deserve, and that they will well nigh go insane from the lashing of conscience and the memory of the pale, troubled face of the one who had suffered so much,—borne so much—for them.

### PRAYER AND RADIO.

If radio's slim fingers can pluck a melody from night and toss it over a continent or sea. If the witching notes from a violin are blown across a mountain or a city's din. If songs like crimson roses are culled from thin blue air. Why should mortals wonder if God hears our prayers?

Is there greater mystery in prayer than in radio? Is one any more supernatural than the other, or are they both natural and we have simply discovered a little more about the one than we have about the other? Now that we know something, a little something about radio and how it works, is it unreasonable to hope that we may come to know something about prayer and how it works?

To say that we know nothing about prayer in the sense that we

know a little about radio is no sound reason for concluding that there is nothing to be known about prayer. We wondered about the radio when its discovery first came to us. We wonder about it still whenever we give it thought there are so many things about it we do not understand, perhaps we never will understand, but we have passed the point of a "Doubting Thomas."

Though it is a marvel to me that through all yonder space tossing waves and howling wind driving sprays of rain, ships far apart talking with each other and with land, it is a marvel to me that from the corner of my room, words of melodies are coming to us out of the air from far distant spaces. Is it really any greater marvel that in some way not vastly different, no more supernatural, God will hear our prayers?

We dare not say it is impossible for we do not know. To many radio was impossible, but now it is everywhere. We kept trying and seeking until we found it. Why not give prayer the same chance? It will do us no harm to try and to seek and it may do us a wonderful amount of good, and some day we may find prayer as natural, as definite, as effective, and as understandable as we have found the radio to be.

You may call this wildly speculative if you please, but is it any more speculative than radio was before the thought and skill of man found it and gave it to us? A. T. D.

### WHEN I WAS A BOY.

My father died when I was only about eight years of age; we lived on a farm in Moore county then; after he died my mother moved to Laurel Hill factory; Mark Morgan was owner and general manager, and his son, Lowder Morgan, was superintendent; Ben Stewart was overseer. They are all dead now.

We moved from there to Rockingham, N. C., to the Midway Cotton Mill; Mr. J. P. Leak was general manager, and one among the finest men I have ever had the pleasure of working for. Charley Biggs was superintendent; they are both dead now.

At that time we went to work at 6 in the morning till six in the evening, and worked till 4 on Saturday. My job was doffing and I got 40 cents per day; card hands got 50 cents a day. No one except overseers made over 75 cents a day.

Most of the mills at that time had company stores and they paid off once a month. They paid off by giving us a slip stating how much we owed at the company store; we never heard any complaint; Communists were unknown and as well as I remember everybody was happy.

The preacher came on Sunday to

the village church riding a mule and preached the old-time gospel. They would sing that good old hymn "Amazing Grace, How Sweet the Sound," and that old song does my soul good when I hear it now. But times have changed.

When I left Rockingham I went to Charlotte and worked in what was then the Victor Cotton Mill; to me, Charlotte was the biggest town in the world. I saw my first electric light in Charlotte, and the street cars were drawn by horses. I remember seeing the driver unhitch at the end of the line and drive around to the other end of the car and hitch on to go back.

The first ice plant I ever saw was in Charlotte.

All the towns had bar rooms, and anybody could get a quart of real good corn whiskey for 50 cents; now the bootleg stuff costs \$2 or \$3 a quart and it paralyzes the people who drink it. But that doesn't bother me. I am just telling the difference now and 45 years ago.

Now the Communists have come in and it seems to me that people have forgotten God and gone in for false doctrines. I don't believe we will ever have real peace till Jesus comes; then we will live under a righteous government and the people will learn righteousness and everyone "shall sit under his own vine and fig tree" and none shall make us afraid. It does my soul good when I read my Bible and know there is coming a time when we can enjoy the beautiful things that God has provided for us.

When we go out in the woods and look at the beauty of this world, it does seem to me that we should be happy. But the devil is still on the job just like he was in the Garden of Eden.

But Jesus is coming with power and great glory, and the devil's power is going to be cut off.

J. A. MONROE.

### SALISBURY, N. C.

#### Rowan Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have two live church organizations in our village, Methodist and Baptist. Rev. R. L. Deweese, Baptist pastor, preached a forceful sermon last Sunday morning and many church members volunteered for special service. There was a baptismal service recently at the evening service. Mr. W. D. Hinson, second hand in carding department, and Miss Viola Bradshaw were the candidates.

Sunday school work continues to grow; there was a large attendance last Sunday.

Mr. E. L. Bradshaw and Miss Cauble, teachers of intermediates, re-

cently gave their classes a social, serving ice cream and cakes.

The mid-week prayer services are proving very successful. Last Wednesday evening there were 56 present and 19 Bibles were used by those present.

Mr. Marvin Bostian and sister, Edith were in an automobile wreck a few days ago, and both received minor injuries.

Mr. R. B. Bradshaw continues to improve; however, he is still confined to bed.

There was much interest shown in the primary election; Mr. John Cooper voted.

S. CLAY.

#### SIMPSONVILLE, S. C.

##### Woodside Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is on short time. We hope it will soon run on full.

Mrs. E. C. White, Mrs. McKinney and Mrs. C. H. Hensley are among our sick.

Sorry to report the death of Mr. Henry Porter's baby recently.

Mrs. Will Drummond has returned very much improved; from a visit to her mother—recuperating after an illness.

Mrs. Walker Swift is entertaining her daughter, from Anderson.

A baby, weighing eighteen ounces has arrived in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Hamby.

Wildwood Park is to be opened May 31st, with everybody wearing masks and cotton costumes. Unmasking will take place at 9:30 p. m. All employees have a pass to the park, given them by the company, and we appreciate the favor.

Gardens looking well, and we are hoping to have plenty of beans.

Aunt Becky, one of your girlhood chums, Mrs. Alice McKay Strickland, visited in my home last week.

UNCLE FRED.

#### HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

##### Merrimack Mill.

The Merrimack people are looking forward this summer to many victories in baseball. During the past week six new ball players have come in to complete the strong team Merrimack has. Four of the players came from Auburn and two from the University of Alabama. The first game scheduled for the season was played Saturday afternoon, May 31, at the Merrimack ball park between Dallas and Merrimack at 2:30. A large number of people from Huntsville, Dallas and Merrimack attended the opening game.

Among the college boys and girls who have returned to Merrimack to

spend the summer are Nolan Graham from University of Alabama, Mildred Graham from Woman's College at Montvallo and Virgil Lovill and William Childress from A. P. I. at Auburn. Everyone is glad to have them back home again.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Dubose have as their visitors Mrs. Dubose's brother and his wife and baby, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Sockett and Betty Jane, of Birmingham.

Coach C. G. Medley is still at Merrimack and plans to be here all the summer.

Miss Louise Strickland, the physical education director of Bradley school, spent the week-end in Merrimack en route to Kentucky where she will spend the summer with her sister.

A number of the Bradley teachers are planning to attend summer school. Among those who will take training at Florence during the summer are Misses Adelaide Matthews, Mildred Wells and Edith Taylor. Miss Sallie Mae Haynes will attend the University of Alabama and Mrs. W. C. Moore will attend college at Auburn.

Mrs. J. B. Clopton, who has been confined to her bed on account of illness for the past two weeks, is up and out again, her many friends will be glad to know.

The epidemic of measles among the children of Merrimack has about run its course and the general health of the Merrimack people is good.

##### LEARNING MORE.

#### CLINTON, S. C.

##### Lydia Mills.

Lydia school closed a very successful year Friday, May 30th. On Tuesday night, May 20th, the pupils presented their annual commencement entertainment. This year they stepped aside somewhat from the usual operetta, and presented an entertainment of songs, recitations and playlets. The program having the nature of a regular "school exhibition." The children showed creditably the training received and the enthusiasm of the audience testified to the success of their efforts.

On Saturday, May 31st, the Methodist Sunday school enjoyed a delightful picnic out on the banks of the Enoree river; a large number went in cars and the mill truck.

The Vacation Bible School opened last Monday, June 2nd, with an enrollment of sixty children; Miss Sarah Aiken, Miss Beatrice Coward and Miss Nell McMinis, in charge.

On Monday night, May 26th, a fashion show was held at the Community House. About 39 young girls and married ladies took part in the show. The material used in making the dresses were made in the mill

here and given free by Mr. C. M. Bailey, president. Three \$3 prizes were also given by Mr. C. M. Bailey and were won by Mrs. Ben Ergel, Mrs. J. L. Duckett, and Miss Lenaeffe Duckett.

Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Cox spent Sunday afternoon in Ware Shoals, S. C., with Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Daniel.

Miss Sarah Aiken and Miss Beatrice Coward spent the week-end in Columbia, S. C., where they attended the graduation exercises at the Columbia Bible School.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Crane and little Hugh spent the week-end in Cross Hill, S. C., with Mrs. M. J. Cole.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Von Hollen motored to Winthrop College Tuesday, June 3rd, to attend the graduation exercises of their daughter, Miss Melva Von Hollen.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Davis spent Sunday in Hendersonville, N. C.

Miss Elta Mae Jones, of Union, S. C., is spending a few days with Mrs. K. F. Johns.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Young, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lukewire and Mrs. J. J. White Cotton, of Greenwood, S. C., spent Wednesday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Cox.

KATE.

#### SALISBURY, N. C.

##### Diamond Cotton Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are still running short time and trusting in the Lord for better times in the future. We have a real nice mill and make beam warps and hosiery yarn of the very best. This mill is equipped with good machinery all the way through and has one of the latest conditioning rooms.

Mr. Jesse Ridenhour is second hand in the finishing room and since I wrote you last he has married one of the most beautiful girls, Miss Carry Caube.

Mr. W. L. Thrift is general overseer carding and spinning and is right on the job, having had long experience in some larger mills.

We have never had any labor trouble at this mill, having no Communists in our midst.

Aunt Becky, the story in the Home Section gets better; the way it shows up the Communists is real good. Those trouble makers going over the country get the people stirred up and get them out of a job and get all their money, some bootleg liquor that would make an old field rabbit stand on his hind legs and spit in a bull dog's face, and then they ball the jack as soon as they get out of jail. So I don't know anything better than to trust in the Lord and keep your powder dry.

DOC.



## ALICE IN BLUNDERLAND

By Ethel Thomas

"No dear, it's too late. The only thing left for me is a dive off Brooklyn Bridge," despairingly. "But I have some important work to do first. I've been watching Dan since he received a wire night before last, from Charlotte, saying that you were on your way. I knew he was up to some devilment, and I vowed he shouldn't harm you. But now, you must go," pushing Alice from her; "I've done all I can!" And Ella darted back the way they had come.

With tears rolling down her cheeks, Alice ran in the direction advised, caught a street car, then a taxi, and at four o'clock, dirty and disheveled she shot into Mrs. White's home like rocket, and found the two frantic women trying to word a message to Ted and Mr. Marco.

She was pounced upon, scolded, caressed and cried over and questioned till she had told everything in detail over and over again, while they alternately exclaimed in horror, and praised God for her rescue.

### CHAPTER XXIV

"Oh, I'm so thankful you hadn't wired home," exclaimed Alice, as she ate hungrily from a bountiful tray that had been brought to the sitting room for her.

"Wasn't worried at first—just thought you had gotten hungry and had gone to a cafe. But that didn't seem possible, when you knew you could go to the kitchen and the cook would fix anything for you at any time. But you knew your way around, and I kept telling your mother that you'd be in presently, to relate your adventures," said Mrs. White.

"But at noon, I found that the gardner was missing and we found your handkerchief down by the side gate, and evidence of a struggle. Unknown to your mother, I notified the police. They have been here and at once jumped to the conclusion that the gardener kidnapped you. They are working on the case now."

"Please stop them—I'm safe and I just can't bear any more publicity. For Ella's sake, let's keep the whole thing secret, please!" begged Alice. "I can't stand any more—and I know they will never get hold of me again."

"No, that they won't!" declared Mrs. Avery. "I shall never let you out of my sight again. Somehow, I felt sure that you would return to us safely, and I tried to not worry. If my faith in God's goodness had failed, I should have died, I think." Then as she looked at Mrs. White:

"Shall we listen to Alice and let this drop? I too, dread so much publicity. I'd be glad, dear friend, if you are willing, to let it drop and keep the whole thing secret. It would only worry Ted and Mr. Marco—and well—"

Mrs. White was silent a moment; "I know how you both feel, and I don't blame you. But that scoundrel,

## Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

### MIKE IS MAD.

flat rock, s. C. June the 10, 1930.

dear mr. editor:—

i want you to stop my paper at once and i will try to pay you the back dues on same this coming next fall. i don't want to be ketchd reading yore paper no more since you had that parry graff in it last sunday about me being in the ferd which had a wreck with a telly gram post.

who ever sed i was in that crowd that hit the sed post has done so with mallis afore thought and for the soul purpose of hurting my polittical record which is an open book and i never saw that ford and them fellers befoar till i rode up behind them and pulled that woman out from under the rare axel.

and i want you to understand that i was not a hugging of her when the sherriff come up. i was only holding her in my arms so's she could get her breth better as the radium rod drove her chist in about 3 inches and a grease cup lodged in her clothes which i found and i was only doing my duty in the first aid which i learnt enduring the war at a swimming hole.

and furthermore, i never took her home as you stated, but carried her till her daddy met us and put her in his ford which he could not get started again and then him and her had to get back in mine and ride till i got out of gass which was might nigh 2 miles from her home where the amberlance come and got her, but she was all right the next day.

it looks like you all would try to print the truth some time. i picked up the quart of licker, but never tetchd it except laid it in the boys car under the seat to keep it from spilling out all over everything, and he was not my cuzzin as you state, but belonged to a nuther set of Clarks who was allso raised in georgy.

and i want you to understand that they was not dodging me when he hit the telly gram post in question, as i was going the same way they was trying to go but they wobbled so, that is why the driver lost control of himself and had the wreck, but my wife believes every word you had in that paper and after saying about 5,000,000 words to me that night, she ain't spoke to me since.

if you don't understand this letter, rite or foam me and i will come up and straighten you out ansoforth.

yores trulie,

mike Clark, rfd.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

Joanna Mill News.

Vacation Bible School.

Leisure time may mean profit. In order to safeguard the free time of children and to try

to make adequate provision for religious instruction, the Vacation Bible School movement has developed and has become a regular feature of the program of religious education in many places.

In our village a Bible School has been conducted for the past five summers. The school for this summer will open next Monday, June 9th, and continue for two weeks. Heretofore, these classes have been conducted only for children. This summer, however, our program has been enlarged. There will be classes for the children from 9 to 11 a. m. and for adults from 7:45 to 9 p. m. The faculty for this summer is: Miss Gladys Romanstein and Duvane Hatchell of the Columbia Bible School, Rev. C. O. Vaughn and Rev. H. E. Bullington.

God has given us the Bible as our guide book on the pathway of life and time spent in the study of it will certainly prove profitable.

#### Gary-Jackson.

A wedding of interest to the people of Goldville was that of Rev. W. H. Jackson, our Presbyterian pastor, and Miss Pelliree Gary, of Whitmire. They were married on Monday morning, June 2, at Whitmire. Immediately after the ceremony they left for Florida where they will spend this month. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have the best wishes of their friends for their happiness.

#### Notes of Thanks.

I wish to thank all my friends for their kindness to me while shut in with a broken ankle. Your words and deeds of cheer were appreciated.

Irby Bouknight.

We wish to express our appreciation for the kindness and sympathy shown us at the time of the death of our daughter and sister.

Mr. J. P. Osborne and Children.

#### Recent Births.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Owens, Magnolia street, announce the birth of a daughter on Tuesday, June 3rd.

We extend our sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. John Burbage in the death of their infant daughter on May 24th.

#### Who's Rug?

A small rug was borrowed for the stage the night of the school commencement. No one has called for it and the teachers did not know to whom to return it. Owner may get same my calling at the Girls' Club.

#### RHODHISS, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I am glad to report that our mills are still operating 55 hours per week.

Rev. W. D. Earley, the new pastor for the Baptist church, moved into our village last week, and has already won the love and esteem of all who have met him. And we are hoping he will meet with great success in the Lord's work in our village.

The Senior B. Y. P. U. met in the Community Hall last Saturday evening and report a very enjoyable sociable. The children of the Junior B. Y. P. U. had a very delightful picnic and weiner roast at the large spring in the grove near the village.

The members of the Methodist Sunday school spread a very bountiful dinner on the lawn at the Methodist church in commemoration of the second anniversary of Mr. J. O. Edwards, as superintendent, of the Sunday school.

Our baseball team is playing mighty good

Dan Forest, ought to be hung." It was with evident reluctance that she called the police and informed them that the object of their search was at home, safe and sound, and they could stop their investigations.

After she had bathed, dressed and eaten, Alice felt almost herself again. "It doesn't seem possible that I've had such an adventure," she mused. And yet, till her dying day, she felt that she'd be haunted by fear of Dan, and the despair in poor Ella's face as she said goodbye. What was the important work Ella had to do? Why had she befriended Alice? Was it because Alice had always been kind toward her? —trying hard to reclaim her? What did Ella say about jumping off Brooklyn Bridge? Ah, but she was just talking—she didn't mean that! Still, the thought troubled Alice, and she wished that she had pleaded more earnestly—so persistently—that Ella would have been compelled to listen and to come with her. Poor girl—what a life to live. Surely a jump from Brooklyn Bridge was preferable!

The next afternoon papers carried a gruesome story of the murder of Dan Forest, Communist leader,—shot to death in his room at a hotel by an unknown party, but presumably by his paramour, who had committed suicide by jumping from Brooklyn Bridge with a weight around her neck. Her body lay unclaimed in a morgue, the paper stated.

"Unless someone claims and gives her a decent burial, we'll attend to that," said Mrs. White. "It is the least we can do, after her goodness to Alice." The next morning they went to the morgue and identified the body as Ella; Alice and her mother insisted that they be allowed to share the expense, and contributed all they could. Mrs. White wrote a check and gave direction for the poor girl's interment; they each bought floral offerings, and with sad hearts they left the morgue, trying vainly to forget the still white face so lined with care.

"The wages of sin is death," softly quoted Mrs. Avery. "Oh if we could only hope that she had gone to a better world—But the way of her going blocks every avenue. She is doomed."

"Mother, don't!" cried Alice. "Maybe God is more merciful than we think—maybe there was some way to save her." But Mrs. Avery shook her head.

Alice could not muster one throb of sympathy for Dan, but she shed bitter tears of regret for Ella,—poor girl, a pawn on the chess board of fate. She had loved not wisely but too well, a scoundrel who had dragged her down to his level, to die in despair.

They went to a famous cafe for lunch, and while waiting for their order, Mrs. White said:

"Well, it's all terribly sad, of course. But we've done all we can. Nothing can change facts, nor bring the dead back to life. So, let's be reasonable and not take it too much to heart," glancing at Alice's pale face. "I've planned so many nice things for you,—and we've already lost lots of time, and must get busy. We'll forget our troubles in a delightful matinee this afternoon, where we'll hear



a million dollar orchestra and a thousand voices in chorus. Tonight, I have tickets for the Metropolitan Theatre."

"Fine!" exclaimed Mrs. Avery with enthusiasm. She felt it would be base ingratitude to fail her hostess. Under the table she touched Alice's foot and flashed an appealing glance at her. Alice responded, forcing a smile:

"Yes, that will be wonderful. We don't want mother to miss a thing. But—tell me, Mrs. White," wistfully. "Am I desperately wicked to be actually glad that Dan is—dead? I would have been afraid all my life, I think, had he lived; but, it seems awful to be glad!"

"That reptile? Ugh! You are not the only one who is sincerely glad that he can do no more devilment in this good old world. Flouting God—daring Him—what more could be expected? Doesn't the Good Book say that such people shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy? Dan Forest reaped as he had sown. Just go right on being glad, child,—glad that he can never lead another poor girl astray. He had lead many to ruin, though handsome, and possessing a winning personality he was a fiend incarnate, using his mesmeric personality for vile purposes. I'm glad he's dead—so is your mother—and my conscience is clear on that score. Forget the scoundrel and be happy, dear."

For the next few days they went on sight seeing tours, riding on top of busses, an experience that Mrs. Avery greatly enjoyed; they had lunch every day in a different cafe or automat, did a lot of shopping, attended concerts, lectures and operas, visited caberets and went slumming in Chinatown; and not one time did Mrs. Avery get tired or her interest flag. Mrs. White declared it was the greatest treat she had ever had, just to see Mrs. Avery enjoy herself. Alice too, showed great enthusiasm, though she had seen a lot of New York on her previous visit.

We could go into details, describing the elegance of Mrs. White's home, the lovely decorations in honor of the wedding for Thanksgiving Day, and the cook's enthusiastic preparations for a feast of good things. But we shall leave all that to the imagination of our readers, who will understand that all was perfection—even to the bride's gray wedding dress.

Letters arrived every day from Mr. Marco, Ted and Jim, the latter declaring that his mother should have "just as many love letters as Mrs. White and Alice." And before the week was out, the postman began to smile knowingly, when he delivered the three letters.

It was late on Wednesday afternoon before the happy male trio arrived from Marco, and were met at the station by their loved ones and smothered them in kisses, gazed into each other's eyes lovingly, questioningly, their affectionate demonstrations bringing a smile of appreciation to many who witnessed their meeting. But who cared?

They all had supper together at the Hotel Astor, where Jim and Ted tried to act indifferent and at ease, while their eyes almost popped from their heads as they took in the astonishing elegance of the table service, music and dining room furnishings. Jim whispered:

"Ma, surely heaven can be no more beautiful or wonder-

ball and receiving good support from the fans. They went up to Marion last Saturday week and played the Cross Mill team. The Cross boys beat them 5 to 4 in a fast, clean game. And our boys say that the Cross team and fans are a fine bunch. The Lenoir team came down last Saturday. Our boys trimmed them to the tune of 8 to 6.

But speaking of baseball games, we had one of the most comical and best attended and highest scored games here we have ever had, a few weeks ago. The overseers and superintendents played the section men. The score was 36 to 27 in favor of the "wrench pullers."

Mr. J. M. Chapman, Mr. F. H. and J. P. Brown, of the Southern Spindle and Flyer Company, have been here for some time overhauling the spinning. They have made so many friends here we will regret to see them leave when they finish their work.

Miss Drew Broom, of Monroe, has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hinson for the past week. SLIM.

#### BALFOUR, N. C.

##### Balfour Mills.

Mr. O. E. Bishop, overseer weaving in day time, was operated on for appendicitis at a Spartanburg, S. C., hospital last week. Reports from there are that he is getting along fine, much to the delight of his many friends at Balfour.

Mr. J. T. Henderson, superintendent of Clinchfield Mills, and Solicitor J. W. Pless, of Marion, N. C., were visitors in Balfour this week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Dever Taylor, on May 29th, a fine girl.

A play was put on at the school auditorium May 31st for the benefit of the Baptist church, which was most interesting and attended by a large crowd; Mrs. W. E. Heaton had charge of it.

Messrs. Jess Hammett, Dock Bently, John Bornton visited Mr. O. E. Bishop at Spartanburg Hospital last Sunday.

Superintendent W. E. Hammond and Mr. O. M. Page, night weaver, have visited Mr. Bishop since he has been confined to a Spartanburg hospital. HAM.

#### AND SOME STILL INSIST THAT PROHIBITION IS A FAILURE!

Twenty-five years ago I attended one of the monthly auction sales at a certain county court house in South Carolina. There were possibly five hundred men present, positively no women. Before the day was well started five men had been sent to the jail for fighting and disorderly conduct, and two had been carried to the doctor's office for repairs. I saw at least half a dozen men down in the dirt around the hitching posts of the "bone yard" too drunk to shoo the flies out of their own faces. I saw worn out mules and horses handled too cruelly to mention by men whose eyes were red and whose voices were thick. The dispensary did a business far greater than any other establishment in town that day.

On last Saturday the Department Store at Ware Shoals celebrated its reopening after a period of reconstruction, and at least three

thousand people were in and out and around the store all day.

When night came on the police blotter registered one arrest for drunkenness as the sum total of business for that day. Women and children moved freely among the throng, secure in their feeling of protection and respect. The crowd was one of happy—well beloved, respectable people. There was no drunkenness, no profanity, no fighting. **SOMETHING HAS DONE A LOT FOR THE RESPECTABILITY OF MAN IN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.** — Ware Shoals Life.

### ANOTHER PUZZLE

Readers Asked to Solve This One.

(By Inez Johnson and Mary Garrett, of No. 4)

He is not Noah nor Noah's son, nor a Lluite, nor John the Baptist, nor yet the Wandering Jew, for he was with Noah in the Ark.

The Scripture makes mention of him particularly in Mark, Luke and John, so that we may believe. He was no imposter.

He knows no parents, he never lays upon his mother's breast.

His beard is such as no man ever wore. He goes barefooted and barelegged, like a grave old friar; he wears no hat, summer or winter, but often appears with a crown upon his head; his coat is neither knit nor spun, nor hair, silk, linen or woolen, bark or sheepskin, yet abounds with a variety of colors and fits close to the skin.

He is wonderfully temperate, never drinks anything but cold water. He would rather take his dinner in a farmer's barn than in a king's palace. He is very watchful; he sleeps in a singular kind of chair with his clothes on; he was alive at the crucifixion of Christ.

Nearly all of the world heard him; he preach a short sermon once which convinced a man of his sins and caused him to bitterly repent; he never was married, yet he has favorites who he loves dearly, for if he has but one morsel of food he divides it among them.

Though he never rides on horseback, he is in some respect equipped as horsemen are; he is an advocate of early rising, though he never retires to bed. His prophecies are so true that the moment you hear his voice you may know what is approaching.

Now who is this prophet, and what did he foretell?—Bibb Recorder.

### GROWIN' SMILES.

A smile is quite a funny thing,  
It wrinkles up your face,  
And when it's gone you never find  
Its secret hiding place.  
But far more wonderful it is  
To see what smiles can do.  
You smile at one, he smiles at you,  
And so one smile makes two;  
He smiles at someone, since you smiled  
And then that one smiles back,  
And that one smiles, until in truth  
You keep in smiling track.  
And since a smile can do great good  
By cheering hearts of care,  
Let's smile and smile and not forget  
That smiles go everywhere.

—The Pagoda.

ful than this!" Then when a young girl did a toe dance in filmy fluttering draperies, weaving with the grace of a fairy in and out between the tables, the amazement of Jim and Ted was paralyzing. When she changed to another number—a sinuous flirtatious and suggestive dance, mischievously advancing with outstretched arms to Ted, dimpled and whirled away when his embarrassment became almost unbearable, Jim laughed right out and his "Oh good Gosh!"—so expressive of astonishment—such proof positive of boyish innocence, found only in the country and small towns, brought smiles of good natured understanding from nearby guests.

Afterwards, they went to the Metropolitan Theatre, where seats had been reserved all together, and for two hours and a half, were spellbound, awe stricken, and speechless over the astounding performances and glorious music.

After escorting the ladies home, Mr. Marco and Ted returned to their hotel, but Jim stayed at Mrs. Whites, having a room adjoining the one occupied by his mother and Alice. Mrs. Avery, overjoyed to see him again, plied him with questions about home, while the boy's mind was full of the things he had seen, and it was hard to get anything out of him about Marco.

"Gosh, ma, don't waste breath talking about home. Gee! you ought to have seen us on that train, eating on the diner. Did you and Alice do that? And did you sleep in one of those funny little beds where a doll's hammock hung over you? Wasn't it great? And New York! Gosh! I've read about it,—thought about it, but never imagined the half. This will be something to think about always." And Mrs. Avery agreed.

"But Jim, do tell me if the flowers are all right, and if the cat stayed home. Have been so afraid old Tom would leave, and he's such a good mouser. Did you feed him, and is he still nice and fat?"

"Ha, ha!" laughed Jim. "Oh, Gee! Ma!—ha, ha, ha-a!" and Jim went almost into hysterics, while his mother eyed him speculatively, and finally shook him:

"Jim Avery, what is the matter with you? Even New York can't make me lose all interest in home. Explain yourself this instant." In mock meekness, Jim choked back his mirth and replied:

"Yes, Mam, I'm sorry to tell you that old Tom isn't at all fat. He's long, lank and lean,—though I've fed him daily—bought beefsteak for him, and left money and orders for a neighbor to care for him tenderly till we return."

"Well, what's so funny about all that?" severely, as Jim's eyes danced with mirth and mischief.

"Ma, I'll tell you. I was saving it for a surprise—but ding-bust it—you pick on a feller so! One day—it was last Saturday when I went home to dress—I found precious Tom curled up in the middle of your bed, nursing a family of four pretty kittens! No, he isn't so fat any more, and I guess you'll have to change his name!"

(To Be Continued)